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A BOOK OF GERMAN DACTYLIC POETRY.

Berameter zu machen, Die weber hinfen noch frachen, Das fint nicht Jebermanns Cachen.

21. 28. Colegel.

"Germany's great poets have clothed sublime thoughts in hexameter verse."

A. Baskerville,

The Pretry of Germany, p. xi.

W135560

Pitt Press Series.

A BOOK

OF

GERMAN DACTYLIC POETRY

ARRANGED AND ANNOTATED BY

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PREFACE.

THE present collection of German Dactylic Poetry is intended to introduce into English schools a number of the more difficult, and, for this reason, hitherto less studied compositions of German poetical literature, beginning with Voss and coming down to the most eminent of our living poets, E. Geibel. It is hoped that this collection—small as it is, but containing nothing but gems-will be appreciated by those whose aims are not confined to merely imparting a certain knowledge of the German language, but who endeavour to instil mental culture of the highest order through the medium of German literature-which may in this respect well measure itself with the intellectual and poetical wealth of ancient Greece. To mention but one poem contained in the present volume, it may be said that those who have once mastered the whole purport of Schiller's 'Spaziergang,' will henceforth keep and cherish it as

D.

a treasure and a joy for ever. The Notes have been prepared with great care, and the Editor has been anxious to avail himself of the labours of preceding commentators, wherever such existed. In the greater part of the work, he was, however, obliged to rely on his own resources. He begs to acknowledge his numerous obligations to Mr R. L. Bensly for the very great care with which that learned gentleman read the commentary before it went to press, and for the valuable suggestions he was kind enough to make.

Hamburg, November, 1877.

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RULES OF GERMAN PROSODY.

I.

- 1. All accented syllables are long.
- 2. All radical syllables are long, whether accented or not.
- 3. All suffixes and inseparable prefixes are short.
- Obs. 1. Monosyllabic auxiliary verbs (hat, ift, muß, will, fann) may sometimes be treated as short. It is not, however, correct to extend this licence to other monosyllabic verbs, such as gift, lact, weint etc.
- Obs. 2. In compound nouns the second substantive is sometimes, though incorrectly, treated as short by earlier poets, notably by Goethe and Schiller, e.g. Rénigéburg is 2 2 (amphimacer) in modern German prosody, though the writers referred to use it also as 2 2 = (dactyl).

For further particulars see our introduction to Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea, Pitt Press Edition, pp. xvii. sq.

II.

- 1. A dactylic hexameter consists of five dactyls ($\angle -$), and one trochee ($\angle -$), or spondee ($\angle -$).
- 2. A dactyl ($4 \sim \sim$) may be replaced by a spondee (4 -) in the first four feet.
- Obs. It is not unfrequently replaced by a trochee (2), especially when the employment of trisyllabic compounds cannot

be avoided. Goethe and Schiller permit themselves considerable licence in this respect.

- 3. There is generally a pause (caesura) after the first arsis (i. e. accented long syllable) of the third foot,
- Obs. By shifting the caesura, the rhythm of a line may be considerably changed. Hence a careful poet should pay special attention to the treatment of the caesura.
- 4. A pentameter consists of two parts, each containing two dactyls and an additional long syllable. In the second part the last syllable may be either long or short.
- 5. In the first half of a pentameter the dactyls may be replaced by spondees, but this is inadmissible in the second half.
- 6. A hexameter and a pentameter joined together are called a distich. A poem consisting of alternate hexameters and pentameters is called an elegiac poem.

The following is a scheme of the metres in which the poems contained in the present volume are written:

1. Der Bexameter.

Gleichwie sich dem, der die See durchschifft, auf offener Meerhöh' Nings Horizont ausdehnt, und der Ausblick nirgend umschränkt ist, Daß der umwölbende Himmel die Schaar zahlloser Gestirne, Bei hell athmender Lust, abspiegelt in bläulicher Tiese:

So auch trägt das Gemüth der Herameter; ruhig umsassend 5 Nimmt er des Epos Olymp, das gewaltige Bild, in den Schooß auf Kreißender Fluth, urväterlich so den Geschlechtern der Rhythmen, Wie vom Ckeanos quellend, dem weit hinströmenden Herrscher, Alle Gewässer auf Erden entrieselen oder entbrausen.

Wie oft Seesahrt kaum vorrückt, mühvolleres Rudern

Fortarbeitet das Schiff, dann plöhlich der Wog' Abgründe
Sturm auswühlt und den Kiel in den Wallungen schaukelnd dabinreist:

So kann ernst balb ruhn, balb flüchtiger wieder enteilen, Bald, o wie kuhn in dem Schwung! der Hexameter, immer sich felbst gleich,

15

Ob er zum Kampf bes heroischen Liebs unermüblich sich gürtet, Ober, ber Weisheit voll, Lehrsprüche ben Hörenben einprägt, Ober geselliger Hirten Ibyllien lieblich umflüstert.

Heil bir, Pfleger Homers! ehrwürdiger Mund ber Orakel! Dein will ferner gedenken ich noch und andern Gesanges. A. B. Schlegel.

2. Der epische Bexameter.

Schwindelnd trägt er dich fort auf raftlos strömenden Wogen; Hinter dir siehst du, du siehst vor dir nur Himmel und Meer. Schiller.

3. Das Distichon.

Im Herameter steigt bes Springquells flussige Saule; Im Pentameter brauf fällt sie melodisch herab.

4. Der siebzigste Geburtstag.

Auf die Postille gebückt, zur Seite des wärmenden Dsens, Saß der redliche Tamm in dem Lehnstuhl, welcher mit Schniswerk und braunnarbigem Jucht voll schwellender Haare geziert war: Tamm, seit vierzig Jahren in Stolp, dem gesegneten Freidors, Organist, Schulmeister zugleich, und ehrsamer Küster; Der fast allen im Dorf, dis auf wenige Greise der Borzeit, Einst Tauswasser gereicht, und Sitte gelehrt und Ersenntniß, Dann zur Trauung gespielt, und hinweg schon manchen gesungen. Oft nun saltend die Händ, und oft mit lauterem Murmeln laser die tröstenden Sprück und Ermahnungen. Aber allmählich Starrte sein Blick, und er sant in erquickenden Mittagsschlummer. Festlich prangte der Greis in gestreister kalmansener Jacke; und bei entglittener Brill' und silbersarbenem Haupthaar Lag auf dem Buche die Mütze von violettenem Sammet,

Denn er feierte heute ben siebzigsten frohen Geburtstag, Froh bes erlebeten Seils. Sein einziger Sohn Zacharias,

Welcher als Kind auf bem Schemel geprediget, und, von bem Pfarrer

Ausersehn für die Kirche, mit Noth vollendet die Lausbahn Durch die lateinische Schul' und die theuere Afademie durch: 20 Der war jeht einhellig erwähleter Pfarrer in Merlig, Und seit kurzem vermählt mit der wirthlichen Tochter des Borfahrs. Fernher hatte der Sohn zur Verherrlichung seines Geburtstags Edlen Todack mit der Fracht und stärkende Weine gesendet, Auch in dem Briese gelodt, er selbst und die freundliche Gattin, 25 Hemmeten nicht Hohlweg' und verschneiete Gründe die Durchsahrt, Sicherlich kämen sie beide, das Fest mit dem Vater zu seiern Und zu empfahn den Segen von ihm und der würdigen Mutter. Eine versiegelte Flasche mit Rheinwein hatte der Vater Froh sich gespendet zum Mahl und mit Mütterchen auf die Gestundbeit

Jundheit
30
Ihres Sohns Zacharias geklingt und ber freundlichen Gattin,
Die sie so gern noch sähen und Töchterchen nännten und bald auch Mütterchen, ach! an der Wiege der Enkelin oder des Enkels.
Viel noch sprachen sie sort von Tagen des Grams und der Tröstung,
Und wie sich alles nunmehr auslöß in behagliches Alter:

"Gutes gewollt, mit Vertraun und Beharrlichkeit, führet zum Ausgang:

Solches ersuhren wir selbst, bu Trauteste, solches ber Sohn auch. Hab' ich boch immer gesagt, wenn bu weinetest: Frau, nur geduldig!

Bet' und vertrau'! Je größer bie Noth, je naher bie Nettung. Schwer ift aller Beginn; wer getrost fortgehet, ber fommt an." 40

Feuriger rief es ber Greis, und las bie erbauliche Prebigt Nach, wie ben Sperling ernähr' und bie Lilie fleibe ber Bater

Doch ber balfamische Trank, ber altenbe, löste bem Alten Sanft ben behaglichen Sinn und buftete fuße Betäubung.

- Mütterchen hatte mit Sorg' ihr freundliches Stübchen gezieret, Wo von der Schule Geschäft sie ruheten und mit Bewirthung Nechtliche Gäst' aufnahmen, den Prediger und den Verwalter; Hatte gesegt und geuhlt und mit seinerem Sande gestreuet, Neine Gardinen gehängt um Fenster und luftigen Alfon, 50 Mit rothblumigem Teppich gedeckt den eichenen Klapptisch, und das bestäubte Gewächs am sonnigen Kenster gereinigt,
- 50 Mit rothblumigem Zeppich gebeckt ben eichenen Klapptisch, Und bas bestäubte Gewächs am sonnigen Fenster gereinigt, Knospende Nos' und Levkoj' und spanischen Pfesser und Golblack, Sammt dem grünenden Korb Maililien hinter dem Ofen. Ningsum blinkten gescheurt die zinnernen Teller und Schüsseln
- 55 Auf bem Gesims; auch hingen ein Paar stettinische Krüge, Blaugeblunt, an ben Pflöcken, die Feuerfiese von Messing, Desem und Mangelholz und die zierliche Elle von Nußbaum. Aber das grüne Klavier, vom Greise gestimmt und besaitet, Stand mit bebildertem Deckel und schimmerte; unten befestigt
- 60 Hing ein Pebal; es lag auf bem Pult ein offnes Choralbuch. Auch ben eichenen Schrank mit geflügelten Köpfen und Schnörkeln, Schranbenförmigen Füßen und Schlüsselschilden von Messing (Ihre selige Mutter, die Küsterin, kauft' ihn zum Brautschaß) Hatte sie abgestäubt und mit glänzendem Wachse gebohnet.
- 65 Oben stand auf Stufen ein Hund und ein zungelnber Löwe, Beibe von Gyps, Trinkgläser mit eingeschliffenen Bilbern, 3ween Theetopse von Zinn und irbene Tassen und Aepfel.

Als sie ben Greis wahrnahm, wie er ruht' in athmendem Schlummer,

Stand bas Mutterchen auf vom binsenbeflochtenen Spinnftuhl, 70 Langsam, trippelte bann auf fnirrenbem Sande gur Wanduhr

75

Leif' und knüpfte die Schnur des Schlaggewichts an den Nagel, Daß ihm den Schlaf nicht störe das klingende Glas und der Kukuk. Beho sah sie hinaus, wie die stöbernden Flocken am Fenster Nieselten, und wie der Oft dort wirbelte, dort in den Eschen Rauscht' und der hüpfenden Krahn Fußtritte verweht' an der Scheuer.

Lange mit ernstem Gesicht, ihr Haupt und die Hande bewegent, Stand sie vertieft in Gebanken und flüsterte balb, mas fie bachte:

"Lieber Gott, wie es stürmt und ber Schnee in ben Gründen sich anhäuft!

Armer, wer jest auf Reisen hindurch muß, ferne der Einkehr! Auch wer, Weib zu erwärmen und Kind, auswandert nach Reisholz, 80 Hungrig oft und zerlumpt! Kein Mensch wohl jagte dei solchem Wetter den Hund aus der Thür, wer seines Viehs sich erbarmet! Dennoch kommt mein Söhnchen, das Fest mit dem Vater zu seiern! Was er wollte, das wollt' er, von Kind auf. Gar zu besonders Wühlt mir das Herz. Und seht, wie die Kah' auf dem Tritte des Tiiches

Schnurrt und bas Pfötchen sich ledt, auch Bart und Nacken sich pubet!

Das bedeutet ja Fremde nach aller Bernünftigen Urtheil."

Sprach's, und trat an den Spiegel, die festliche Haube zu ordnen, Welche der Bater verschob, mit dem Kuß ausgleichend den Zwiespalt;

Denn er leerte bas Glas auf die Enkelin, sie auf den Enkel. 90 Nicht ganz schäme sich meiner die Frau im modischen Kopfzeug! Dachte sie leif' im Herzen und lächelte selber der Thorheit.

Neben dem schlummernden Greif', an der andern Ede bes Tisches,

Deckte sie jest ein Tuch von feingemobeltem Drillich,
95 Stellete bann bie Taffen mit zitternben Händen in Ordnung; Auch die blechene Dos, und barin großtlumpigen Zucker, Trug sie hervor aus dem Schrank und scheuchte die sumsenden Kliegen,

Die ihr Mann mit ber Klappe verschont zur Wintergesellschaft; Auch dem Gesims' enthob sie ein Paar Thonpseisen mit Posen, 100 Grün und roth, und legte Toback auf ben zinnernen Teller.

Als sie brinnen nunmehr ben Empfang der Kinder bereitet, Gieng sie hinaus vorsichtig, damit nicht knarrte der Drücker. Aus der Gesindestube darauf, vom rummelnden Spulrad, Nief sie, die Thür halb öffnend, Marie, die geschäftige Hausmagk, 105 Welche gehaspeltes Garn von der Wind' abspulte zum Weben, Hastigen Schwungs, von dem Weber gemahnt und eigenem Ehrgeiz.

Heiser ertonte ber Ruf; und gehemmt war ploglich ber Umschwung:

"Flink, lebendige Kohlen, Marie, aus bem Dfen gescharret, Dicht an die Platte ber Wand, die den Lehnstuhl wärmet im Rücken:

10 Daß ich frisch (benn er schmedt viel fräftiger) brenne ben Kaffee. Heize mit Kien bann wieder und Torf und büchenem Stammholz, Ohne Geräusch, daß nicht aus dem Schlaf auswache der Bater. Sinkt das Feuer in Gluth, dann schiede den knorrigen Kloß nach, Der in der Nacht fortglimmt, dem leidigen Froste zur Abwehr.

115 Siebzigjährige sind nicht Fröstlinge, wenn sie im Sommer Gern an der Sonn' ausruhn und am wärmenden Ofen im Winter.

Auch für die Kinderchen wohl braucht's gründliche Wärme zum Aufthaun."

130

Rasch ber Ermahnenden folgte Marie und sprach im Heraus, gehn:

"Barsch durchkältet der Ost; wer im Sturm lustreiset, ist unklug; Rur ein wähliges Paar, wie das unsrige, dammelt hindurch wohl. 120 Wärmenden Trank auch bracht' ich den Kälberchen heut und den Milchküh'n,

Auch viel wärmende Streu in bas Fach. Schönmäbchen und Bluming

Brummten am Trog und leckten die Hand und ließen sich fraueln."

Sprach's, und sobald sie dem Ofen die funkelnden Kohlen ents scharret,

Legte sie Feurung hinein und weckte die Gluth mit dem Blasbalg, 125 Hustend, und schimpfte den Rauch, und wischte die thränenden Augen.

Emsig stand an bem Heerbe bas Mütterchen, brannte ben Kaffee

Ueber ber Gluth in ber Pfann' und rührte mit hölzernem Löffel: Knatternd schwisten bie Bohnen und bräunten sich, während ein würzig

Duftender Qualm aufdampfte, Die Ruch' und die Diele burchrauchernd.

Sie nun langte bie Mühle herab vom Gesimse bes Schornsteins, Schüttete Bohnen barauf, und sest mit den Anicen sie zwängent, Hielt sie ben Rumpf in der Linken und brehete munter ben Knopf um;

Oft auch hüpsende Bohnen vom Schooß haushälterisch sammelnd, Goß sie auf graues Papier den grobgemahlenen Kaffee. 135 Plöhlich hemmte sie nun die rasselnde Mühl' in dem Umlauf; Und zu Marie, die den Osen verspündete, sprach sie gebietend:

"Gile, Marie, und sperre ben wachsamen Hund in bas Backbaus:

Daß, wenn ber Schlitten sich naht, bas Gebell nicht fibre ben Bater.

140 Denkt auch Thoms an die Karpfen für unsern Sohn und ben Baftor,

Der uns zu Albend beehrt, ihr Lieblingsessen von Alters? Hol' er vor dunkeler Nacht, sonst geht ihm der kisliche Fischer Schwerlich zum Hälter hinab. Aus Vorsicht bring' ihm den Beutel! Wenn er auch trockenes Holz für die Bratgans, die wir gestopfet, 145 Splitterte! Bring' ihm das Beil und bedeut' ihn! Dann im Vorbeigehn

Steig' auf den Taubenschlag und sieh, ob ber Schlitten nicht

Kaum gesagt, so enteilte Marie, die geschäftige Hausmagd, Nehmend von rußichter Mauer bas Beil und ben maschigen Bentel;

Lockte ben treuen Monarch mit Geburtstagsbrocken zum Bachaus, 150 Fern an ben Garten hinab, und schloß mit der Krampe den Kerker. Anfangs fratte der Dogg' und winselte; aber sobald er Wärme roch vom frischen Gebäck des sestlichen Brodes, Sprang er behend auf den Ofen und streckt' ausruhende Glieder. Jene lief in die Scheune, wo Thoms mit gewaltiger Arbeit

Iene lief in die Scheune, wo Thoms mit gewaltiger Arbeit 155 Häckerling schnitt, denn ihn fror, und sie sagt' in der Eile den Auftrag:

"Splittere Holz für die Gans und hol' in dem Beutel die Karpfen,

Thoms, vor bunfeler Nacht; fonst geht bir ber fistliche Fischer Schwerlich zum Hälter hinab, trot unserem Sohn und bem Bastor!"

Thoms antwortete drauf und stellte die Häderlinglad' hin: "Splitter, Marie, und Karpsen verschaff' ich dir, früher denn Noth ist. 160 Wenn an dem heutigen Tage sich kislich zeiget der Fischer,

Treib' ich ben Kitel ihm aus; und bald ift ber Halter geöffnet!"

Also ber rüstige Anecht; da rannte sie durch das Gestöber, Stieg auf den Taubenschlag, und pustete, rieb sich die Hände, Steckte sie unter die Schürz' und schlug sich über die Schultern. 165 Als sie mit schärserem Blick in des Schnecs umnebelnden Wirbeln Spähete; siehe da kam's mit verdecktem Gestühl wie ein Schlitten, Welcher vom Berg in das Dorf herklingelte. Schnell von der Leiter

Stieg sie herab und brachte ber emsigen Mutter die Botschaft, Welche der Milch abschöpfte den Rahm zu festlichem Kaffee. 170

"Mutter, es fommt wie ein Schlitten; ich weiß nicht sicher, boch glaub' ich!"

Also Marie: da verlor die erschrockene Mutter den Löffel; Unter ihr bedten die Knie'; und sie lief mit klopsendem Herzen, Althemlos: ihr entstog im hastigen Lauf der Pantossel. Zene lief zu der Pfort' und öffnete. Näher und näher 175 Kam das Gekling' und das Klatschen der Peitsch' und der Pserde Getrampel.

Nun, nun lenkten herein die muthigen Roff' in den Hofraum, Blankgeschirrt: und der Schlitten mit halb schon offnem Berbeckstuhl

Hielt an der Thur', und es schnoben, beschneit und dampsend, die Renner.

Mütterchen rief "Willfommen!" baher: "Willfommen, ihr Kindlein!

Lebt ihr auch noch?" und reichte bie Sand' in ben schonen Berbechftuhl;

"Lebt in bem grimmigen Oft mein Tochterchen?" Dann, für fich felber

Rur zu forgen, ermahnt : "Laßt, Kinderchen!" sprach sie, "bem Sturmwind

Wehret bas Haus! Ich bin ja vom eisernen Kerne ber Vorwelt! 185 Stets war unser Geschlicht steinhart und Verächter bes Wetters; Aber die jüngere Welt ist zart und scheuet die Zuglust."

Sprach's, und ben Solm, ber bem Schlitten entsprang, ums armte fie eilig,

Hub liebkosete viel, mit Auß und bedauerndem Suffack, Und liebkosete viel, mit Auß und bedauerndem Streicheln, 190 Zog dann beib', in der Linken den Sohn, in der Rechten die Tochter,

Rasch in bas haus, bem Gefinde bes Fahrzeugs Sorge vertrauenb.

"Aber wo bleibt mein Vater? Er ist boch gesund am Geburtstag?"

Fragte ber Sohn. Schnell tuschte mit winkendem Haupte bie Mutter:

"Still! bas Baterchen halt noch Mittagsschlummer im Lehnstuhl!

195 Laß mit findlichem Ruß bein junges Gemahl ihn erwecken; Dann wird mahr, daß Gett im Schlafe die Seinigen segnet!"

Sprach's, und führte sie leif' in ber Schule gefäubertes Bimmer,

205

Voll von Tisch und Gestühl, Schreibzeug und bezisserten Taseln, Wo sie an Pstöck' aufhängte die nordische Wintervermummung, Mäntel, mit Flocken geweißt, und der Tochter bewunderten Leibpelz,

Auch ben Flor, ber bie Wangen geschirmt, und bas seibene Halstuch.

Und sie umschloß die Enthüllten mit strömender Thräne der Inbrunft:

"Tochter und Sohn, willfommen! an's Herz, willfommen noch einmal!

Ibr, uns Altenden Freud', in Freud' auch altet und greiset, Stets einmuthiges Sinns, und umwohnt von gedeihenden Kindern!

Mun mag brechen bas Auge, da dich wir gesehen im Amtsrock, Sohn, und dich ihm vermählt, du frisch aufblühendes Herzblatt! Armes Kind, wie das ganze Gesicht roth glühet vom Ostwind! O du Seelengesicht! Denn ich dutze dich, weil du es sederst! Aber die Stud' ist warm, und gleich soll der Kassee bereit sein!" 210

The um den Nacken die Arme geschmiegt, liebkoste die Tochter: "Mutter, ich dutze dich auch, wie die leibliche, die mich geboren; Also geschah's in der Bibel, da Herz und Zunge vereint war: Denn du gebarst und erzogst mir den wackeren Sohn Zacharias, Der an Buchs und Gemüth, wie er sagt, nachartet dem Vater. 2 Mütterchen, habe mich lieb, ich will auch artiges Kind sein. Fröhliches Herz und rothes Gesicht, das hab' ich beständig, Auch wenn der Ost nicht weht. Mein Väterchen sagte mir ostmals,

Rlopfend die Wang', ich würde noch frank vor lauter Gefundheit."

Jeto fagte ber Cohn, sein Weib barstellend ber Mutter:

220

"Mütterchen, nehmt sie auf Glauben. Co gart und geschlank, wie sie bastelt,

If sie mit Leib und Seele vom edelsten Kerne ber Vorwelt. Daß sie der Mutter nur nicht das Herz abschwatze bes Vaters! Komm benn und bring' als Gabe den zärtlichsten Kuß zum Gesburtstag!"

225 Schalfhaft lächelte brob und sprach die treffliche Gattin: "Nicht zur Geburtstagsgabe! Was Bessers bring' ich im Koffer Unserem Bater zur Luft und dem Mütterchen, ohne dein Wissen!"

Sprach's, und faßte dem Manne die Hand; die führende Mutter Deffnete leise die Thur', und ließ die Kinder hineingehn.
230 Aber die junge Frau, voll Lieb' im lächelnden Antliß, Hüpfte voraus und füßte den Greis. Mit verwunderten Augen Sah er empor und hing in der trautesten Kinder Umarmung.
3. H. Beß (1781).

5. Der Spuziergung.

Sei mir gegrüßt, mein Berg mit dem röthlich strahsenden Gipsel!
Sei mir, Sonne, gegrüßt, die ihn so sieblich bescheint!
Dich auch grüß' ich, belebte Flur, euch, säuselnde Linden,
Und den fröhlichen Chor, der auf den Aesten sich wiegt!
Nuhige Bläue, dich auch, die unermeßlich sich ausgießt
Um das braune Gebirg, über den grünenden Wald,
Auch um mich, der, endlich entstohn des Zimmers Gefängniß
Und dem engen Gespräch, freudig sich rettet zu dir.
Deiner Lüste balsamischer Strom durchrinnt mich erquickend,

Kräftig auf blühender Au erglänzen die wechselnden Farben, Aber ber reizende Streit löset in Anmuth sich auf. Frei empfängt mich bie Wiese mit weithin verbreitetem Teppich; Durch ihr freundliches Grün schlingt sich ber ländliche Pfad. Um mich summt die geschäftige Biene, mit zweifelndem Flügel 15 Wiegt ber Schmetterling sich über bem röthlichen Klee. Glübend trifft mich ber Sonne Pfeil, still liegen die Weste, Nur ber Lerche Gefang wirbelt in heiterer Luft. Doch jest brauft's aus bem naben Gebuich ; tief neigen ber Erlen Kronen sich, und im Wind wogt bas verfilberte Gras. Mich umfängt ambrosische Nacht; in duftende Rühlung Nimmt ein prächtiges Dach schattenber Buchen mich ein. In bes Waldes Geheimniß entflieht mir auf einmal die Landschaft, Und ein schlängelnder Pfad leitet mich steigend empor. Nur verstohlen durchdringt ber Zweige laubiges Gitter 25 Sparfames Licht, und es blieft lachend bas Blane berein. Aber ploklich gerreifit ber Klor. Der geöffnete Wald giebt Neberraschend bes Tags blendendem Glang mich gurud. Unabsehbar ergießt sich vor meinen Bliden die Ferne, Und ein blaues Gebirg enbigt im Dufte bie Welt. 30 Tief an bes Berges Kuß, ber gählings unter mir abstürzt, Wallet bes grünlichen Stroms fließender Spiegel vorbei. Endlos unter mir seh' ich ben Alether, über mir endlos, Blide mit Schwindeln binauf, blide mit Schaubern binab. Aber zwischen ber emigen Soh' und ber emigen Tiefe 35 Trägt ein geländerter Steig sicher ben Wandrer bahin. Lachend fliehen an mir die reichen Ufer vorüber, Und ben fröhlichen Fleiß rühmet bas prangende Thal. Jene Linien, fieh! bie bes Landmanns Eigenthum scheiben, In den Teppich der Flur hat sie Demeter gewirkt. 40 Freundliche Schrift bes Gesetzes, bes menschenerhaltenden Gottes. Seit aus ber ehernen Welt fliehend bie Liebe verschwand!

2-2

Aber in freieren Schlangen burchfreuzt die geregelten Felder, Jest verschlungen vom Wald, jest an den Bergen hinauf 45 Klimmend, ein schimmernder Streif, die länderverknüpsende Straße.

Auf bem ebenen Strom gleiten bie Aloge babin. Bielfach ertont ber Seerden Gelaut im belebten Gefilde, Und ben Wiederhall wedt einsam bes Sirten Wefang. Muntre Dörfer befrangen ben Strom, in Gebufchen verschwinden Undre, vom Rücken bes Bergs fturgen fie gab bort berab. Nachbarlich wohnet ber Mensch noch mit bem Acter zusammen, Seine Kelber umruhn friedlich fein ländliches Dach; Traulich rankt sich bie Reb' empor an bem niedrigen Fenster, Einen umarmenden Zweig schlingt um bie Sutte ber Baum. 55 Glückliches Bolf ber Gefilde! noch nicht zur Freiheit erwachet, Theilft bu mit beiner Klur froblich bas enge Gefet. Deine Bunfche beschränft ber Ernten ruhiger Kreislauf, Wie bein Tagewerk, gleich, windet bein Leben fich ab! Aber wer raubt mir auf einmal den lieblichen Anblick? Ein fremder Weist verbreitet sich schnell über bie fremdere Flur. Eprove sondert fich ab, was faum noch liebend fich mischte, Und bas Gleiche nur ift's, mas an bas Gleiche fich reibt. Stände feh' ich gebildet, ber Pappeln ftoke Geschlechter Biebn in geordnetem Bomp vornehm und prächtig baber. 05 Reael wird alles, und alles wird Wahl und alles Bedeutung; Dieses Dienergefolg' melbet ben Herrscher mir an.

Dieses Dienergefolg' melbet ben Herricher mir an. Prangend verkündigen ihn von fern die beleuchteten Kuppeln, Aus dem felsigen Kern hebt sich die thürmende Stadt. In die Wildniß hinaus sind des Waldes Faunen verstoßen, Aber die Andacht leibt böberes Leben dem Stein.

Näher gerückt ist ber Mensch an den Menschen. Enger wird um ihn, Reger erwacht, es umwälzt rascher sich in ihm die Welt.

100

Sieh, ba entbrennen in feurigem Rampf bie eifernben Rrafte, Großes wirfet ihr Streit, Größeres wirfet ihr Bund. Taufend Sande belebt ein Geift, boch schläget in taufend 75 Bruften, von einem Gefühl glübend, ein einziges Berg, Schlägt für das Vaterland und glüht für der Ahnen Gesethe; Sier auf bem theuren Grund ruht ihr verehrtes Gebein. Nieder fteigen vom Simmel Die feligen Götter und nehmen In bem geweihten Bezirk festliche Wohnungen ein; 80 Berrliche Gaben bescheerend erscheinen sie: Ceres vor allen Bringet bes Pfluges Geschenk, Hermes ben Anker herbei, Bacchus die Traube, Minerva bes Delbaums grünende Reiser, Auch bas friegrische Roß führet Poseibon heran, Mutter Cybele fvannt an bes Wagens Deichsel bie Löwen, 85 In bas gaftliche Thor zieht fie als Bürgerin ein. Beilige Steine! Aus euch ergoffen fich Pflanger ber Menschheit, Fernen Inseln bes Meers fandtet ihr Sitten und Runft. Weise sprachen bas Recht an diesen geselligen Thoren, Beiben fturzten zum Kampf fur bie Benaten heraus. 90 Auf ben Mauern erschienen, den Sängling im Arme, die Mütter, Blieften bem Heerzug nach, bis ihn die Ferne verschlang. Betend ffürsten fie bann por ber Götter Altaren fich nieber, Flehten um Ruhm und Sieg, flehten um Rückfehr für euch. Ehre ward euch und Sieg, doch ber Ruhm nur fehrte zurucke ; 95 Eurer Thaten Berbienft melbet ber rührende Stein: "Banderer, fommft bu nach Sparta, verfündige borten, bu habest Und hier liegen gesehn, wie bas Wefet es befahl."

Ruhet sanft, ihr Geliebten! Bon eurem Blute begossen Grünet ber Delbaum, es keint lustig die köstliche Saat. Munter entbrennt, des Eigenthums froh, das freie Gewerbe, Aus dem Schisse des Stroms winket der bläuliche Gott.

Bischend fliegt in den Baum die Art, ce erseufst die Druade, Soch von des Berges Haupt stürzt sich die bonnernde Laft. 105 Aus Dem Felsbruch wiegt fich Der Stein, vom Bebel beflügelt: In ber Gebirge Schlucht taucht sich ber Bergmann hinab. Museibers Amboß tont von bem Takt geschwungener Sammer, Unter ber nervigen Fauft fprigen bie Funten bes Stahls. Glanzend ummindet ber goldene Lein die tangende Spindel, Durch bie Saiten bes Garns fauset bas webende Schiff. 110 Kern auf ber Mbete ruft ber Pilot, es marten bie Flotten, Die in ber Fremdlinge Land tragen den heimischen Aleiß: Undre ziehn frohlockend bort ein, mit den Gaben ber Ferne, Soch von bem ragenden Mast webet ber festliche Kranz. 115 Siebe, ba wimmeln die Martte, ber Krahn von frohlichem Leben,

Seltsamer Sprachen Gewirr brauft in bas wundernde Dhr. Auf ben Stapel schüttet Die Ernten ber Erde ber Kaufmann, Was bem glübenden Strahl Afrika's Boben gebiert,

Was Arabien focht, was die äußerste Thule bereitet,

Hoch mit erfreuendem Gut füllt Amalthea bas Horn. Da gebieret bas Gluck bem Talente bie göttlichen Kinder, Von der Freiheit gefäugt, wachsen die Künfte der Luft. Mit nachahmendem Leben erfreuet der Bitoner Die Augen, Und vom Meifel befeelt rebet ber fühlende Stein.

125 Künstliche Himmel rubn auf schlanken ionischen Säulen, Und ben ganzen Olymp schließet ein Pantheon ein. Leicht, wie ber Iris Sprung burch bie Luft, wie ber Pfeil von ber Senne,

Supfet ber Brude Joch über ben braufenben Strom. Aber im stillen Gemach entwirft bedeutende Birkel

130 Sinnend ber Beije, beschleicht forschend ben schaffenben Beift, Bruft ber Stoffe Gewalt, ber Magnete Baffen und Lieben, Kolat burch die Lüfte bem Klang, folgt burch ben Aether bem Strabl.

Sucht bas vertraute Geset in bes Zufalls grausenben Wundern, Sucht den ruhenden Pol in der Erscheinungen Flucht. Sorper und Stimme leiht die Schrift bem ftummen Gebanken. 135 Durch ber Jahrhunderte Strom trägt ihn bas rebende Blatt. Da gerrinnt vor bem wundernden Blid ber Nebel bes Wahnes, Und die Gebilbe ber Nacht weichen bem tagenben Licht. Seine Feffeln zerbricht ber Mensch. Der Beglückte! Berriff' er Mit ben Fesseln ber Furcht nur nicht ben Zügel ber Scham! Freiheit! ruft die Vernunft, Freiheit! Die wilde Begierde, Von ber beil'gen Natur ringen fie lüstern sich tos. Ach, ba reißen im Sturm bie Unfer, bie an bem Ufer Warnend ihn hielten, ihn faßt mächtig ber fluthende Strom: In's Unendliche reißt er ihn bin, die Kuste verschwindet, 145 Soch auf der Fluthen Gebirg wiegt fich entmastet ber Kahn; Binter Wolfen erloschen bes Wagens beharrliche Sterne. Bleibend ift nichts mehr, es irrt felbst in bem Busen ber Gott. Aus dem Gespräche verschwindet die Wahrheit, Glauben und Treue Aus dem Leben, es lügt felbst auf ber Lippe ber Schwur. 150 In der Bergen vertraulichsten Bund, in der Liebe Geheimniß Drängt fich ber Syfophant, reißt von dem Freunde den Freund. Auf die Unschuld schielt der Berrath mit verschlingendem Blicke, Mit vergiftendem Big tobtet bes Lafterers Bahn. Feil ist in der geschändeten Bruft der Gedanke, die Liebe 155 Wirft des freien Gefühls göttlichen Adel hinmeg. Deiner heiligen Zeichen, o Wahrheit, hat ber Betrug fich Angemaßt, ber Natur foftlichfte Stimmen entweiht, Die bas bedürftige Berg in ber Freude Drang fich erfindet; Kaum giebt wahres Gefühl noch durch Verstummen sich kund. 160 Auf ber Tribune prablet bas Recht, in ber Sutte die Eintracht, Des Gesetzes Gespenst steht an der Könige Thron.

Jahre lang mag, Jahrhunderte lang die Mumie dauern, Mag das trügende Bild lebender Külle bestehn,

165 Bis die Natur erwacht, und mit schweren, ehernen Händen An das hohle Gebän rühret die Noth und die Zeit, Einer Tigerin gleich, die das eiserne Gitter durchbrochen, Und des numidischen Wald's plöglich und schrecklich gedenkt, Aussiteht mit des Verbrechens Buth und des Elends die Menschheit,

7º Und in der Asche der Stadt sucht die versorne Natur. D, so öffnet euch, Mauern, und gebt den Gesangenen ledig, Zu der verlassenen Flur kehr' er gerettet zurück! Aber wo din ich? Es birgt sich der Pfad. Abschässige Gründe Hemmen mit gähnender Alust hinter mir, vor mir den Schritt.

175 Hinter mir blieb ber Garten, ber Hecken vertraute Begleitung, Hinter mir jegliche Spur menschlicher Hande zuruck. Nur die Stoffe seh' ich gethurmt, aus welchen bas Leben

Keimet, der rohe Basalt hofft auf die bildende Sand. Brausend fürzt der Gießbach herab durch die Rinne des Felsen,

180 Unter den Burzeln des Baums bricht er entrüftet sich Bahn.

Wild ist es hier und schauerlich öb'. Im einsamen Lustraum Hängt nur der Abler und knüpft an das Gewölse die Welt.

Hoch herauf bis zu mir trägt feines Windes Gefieder Den verlorenen Schall menschlicher Mühen und Lust.

185 Bin ich wirklich allein? In beinen Armen, an beinem Herzen wieder, Natur? ach! und es war nur ein Traum, Der mich schaubernd ergriff; mit bes Lebens furchtbarem Vilbe.

Mit bem stürzenden Thal stürzte ber finstre binab.

Reiner nehm' ich mein Leben von deinem reinen Altare,
190 Nehme den fröhlichen Muth hoffender Jugend zurück.

Ewig wechselt der Wille den Zweck und die Regel, in ewig Wiederholter Gestalt wälzen die Thaten sich um.

Aber jugenblich immer, in immer veränderter Schöne Chrift du, fromme Natur, züchtig das alte Gesetz.

Immer dieselbe, bewahrst du in treuen Händen dem Manne, 195 Was dir das gaukelnde Kind, was dir der Jüngling vertraut.

Nährst an gleicher Brust die vielfach wechselnden Alter;
Unter demselben Blau, über dem nämlichen Grün

Wandeln die nahen und wandeln vereint die sernen Geschlechter,
Und die Sonne Homers, siehe! sie lächelt auch uns.

6. Brehimedes und der Schüler.

Bu Archimedes fam ein wißbegieriger Jüngling;
"Weihe mich," iprach er zu ihm, "ein in die göttliche Kunst,
Die so herrliche Frucht dem Baterlande getragen
Und die Mauern der Stadt vor der Sambuca beschützt!"
"Göttlich nennst du die Kunst? Sie ist's," versetzte der Weise, 5
"Aber das war sie, mein Sohn, eh' sie dem Staat noch gedient.
Willst du nur Früchte von ihr, die fann auch die Sterbliche zeugen;
Wer um die Göttin freit, suche in ihr nicht das Weib."
Schiller.

7. Pompeji und Berkulanum.

Welches Wunder begiebt sich? Wir flehten um trinkbare Quellen, Erde, dich an, und was sendet dein Schooß uns herauf! Lebt es im Abgrund auch? Wohnt unter der Lava verborgen Noch ein neues Geschlecht? Kehrt das entsloh'ne zurück? Griechen, Nömer, o kommt! o seht, das alte Pompesi Sindet sich wieder, aus's Neu bauet sich Herkules' Stadt. Giebel an Giebel steigt, der räumige Portikus öffnet Seine Hallen, o eilt, ihn zu beleben, herbei! Aufgethan ist bas weite Theater, es fturze burch seine
Cieben Mündungen sich fluthend die Menge herein!
Mimen, wo bleibt ihr? Herver! Das bereitete Opfer vollende Atreus' Sohn, dem Orest solge der grausende Chor!
Bohin führet der Bogen des Siegs? Erkennt ihr das Forum?
Bas für Gestalten sind das auf dem eurulischen Stuhl?
Traget, Lietoren, die Beile voran! Den Sessel besteige Richtend der Prätor, der Zeug' trete, der Aläger vor ihn!
Reinliche Gassen breiten sich aus, mit erhöhetem Pflaster

Biehet der schmälere Weg neben den Häusern sich hin. Schützend springen die Dächer hervor, die zierlichen Zimmer Reih'n um den einsamen Hof heimlich und traulich sich her. Deffnet die Läden geschwind und die lange verschütteten Thüren!

In die schaudrige Nacht falle der lustige Tag!

Siehe, wie rings um ben Nand die netten Banke sich behnen, Wie von buntem Gestein schimmernd bas Estrich sich hebt! 25 Frisch noch erglänzt die Wand von beiter brennenden Farben.

Wo ift ber Kunftler? Er warf eben ben Pinfel hinweg. Schwellender Fruchte voll und lieblich geordneter Blumen

Schwellender Früchte voll und lieblich geordneter Blumen Fasset der muntre Feston reizende Vildungen ein.

Mit beladenem Korb schlüpft hier ein Amor vorüber,

30 Emfige Genien bort keltern ben purpurnen Wein; Hoch auf springt die Bacchantin im Tanz, bort rubet sie schlums mernd,

Und der lauschende Faun hat sich nicht satt noch gesehn. Flüchtig tummelt sie hier den raschen Centauren, auf Einem Anie nur schwebend, und treibt frisch mit dem Thyrsus ihn an. 35 Anaben, was säumt ihr? Herbei! da stehn noch die schönen Geschirre.

Frisch, ihr Madchen, und schöpft in den etrurischen Arug!

Steht nicht ber Dreifuß hier auf icon geflügelten Sphinren? Schüret bas Keuer! Geschwind, Sclaven, bestellet ben Berd! Kauft, bier geb' ich euch Müngen, vom mächtigen Titus gepräget: Auch noch die Waage liegt hier: sehet, es fehlt fein Gewicht. 40 Stedet bas brennente Licht auf ben zierlich gebilbeten Leuchter, Und mit glanzendem Del fülle bie Lampe sich an! Was verwahret bies Raftchen? D feht, was ber Bräutigam fenbet, Mabchen! Spangen von Gold, glanzende Baften zum Schmud. Rühret die Braut in bas buftende Bab! hier ftehn noch die Salben, 45 Schminke find' ich noch hier in bem gehöhlten Kruftall. Alber wo bleiben bie Manner? Die Alten? Im ernsten Museum Liegt noch ein föstlicher Schatz feltener Rollen gehäuft. Griffel findet ihr bier zum Schreiben, wachserne Tafeln: Nichts ist verloren, getreu hat es die Erde bewahrt. 50 Auch die Benaten, sie stellen sich ein; es finden sich alle Götter wieder; warum bleiben bie Briefter nur aus? Den Caduceus schwingt ber zierlich geschenkelte Bermes, Und die Victoria fliegt leicht aus ber haltenden Sand. Die Altäre, sie stehen noch ba, o fommet, o gundet -5.5 Lang icon entbehrte ber Gott - jundet bie Opfer ihm an! Chiller (1796).

8. Odysseus.

Alle Gewässer burchfreuzt, die Heimath zu finden, Odnsseus; Durch der Schla Gebell, durch der Charybbe Gefahr, Durch die Schrecken des seindlichen Meers, durch die Schrecken bes Landes,

Selber in Albes Reich führt ihn bie irrende Fahrt. Endlich trägt das Geschick ihn schlasend an Ithaka's Küste; 5 Er erwacht und erkennt jammernd das Vaterland nicht. Schiller (1795).

9. Columbus.

Steure, muthiger Segler! Es mag ber Wiß bich verhöhnen, Und der Schiffer am Steu'r senken die lässige Hand. Immer, immer nach West! Dort muß die Küste sich zeigen, Liegt sie doch deutlich und liegt schimmernd vor deinem Verstand. Traue dem leitenden Gott und folge dem schweigenden Weltmeer! Wär' sie noch nicht, sie stieg' jest aus den Fluthen empor. Mit dem Genius steht die Natur im ewigen Bunde: Was der eine verspricht, leistet die andre gewiß.

10. Deutsche Treue. Um ben Scepter Germaniens ftritt mit Ludwig bem Baver Friedrich aus Habsburgs Stamm, Beide gerufen zum Thron; Alber ben Auftrier führt, ben Jüngling, bas neibische Kriegsglück In die Fesseln bes Feinds, der ihn im Kampfe begwingt. 5 Mit bem Throne fauft er fich los, sein Wort muß er geben. Kur ben Sieger bas Schwert gegen bie Freunde zu ziehn; Aber was er in Banben gelobt, fann er frei nicht erfüllen, Siebe, ba ftellt er auf's Nen' willig ben Banden fich bar. Tief gerührt umhalft ihn ber Freund, sie wechseln von nun an, Wie der Freund mit dem Freund, traulich die Becher des Mahls, 10 Urm in Urme schlummern auf einem Lager bie Fürsten, Da noch blutiger Saß grimmig die Bölfer zerfleischt. Gegen Friederichs Geer muß Ludwig gieben. Bum Bachter Baverns läßt er ben Teind, ben er bestreitet, gurud. 15 "Wahrlich! Co ift's! Es ist wirklich so! Man hat mir's geschrieben!"

Rief ber Pontiser and, als er bie Kunde vernahm. Schiller (1795).

11. Deutscher Genius.

Ninge, Deutscher, nach römischer Araft, nach griechischer Schönheit! Beides gelang dir-boch nie glückte der gallische Sprung. Schiller.

Episteln.

12. Erste Epistel.

Sest da jeglicher lief't, und viele Leser das Buch nur Ungeduldig durchblättern und, selbst die Feder ergreisend, Auf das Büchlein ein Buch mit seltner Vertigkeit pfropsen, Soll auch ich, du willst es, mein Freund, dir über das Schreiben Schreibend die Menge vermehren und meine Meinung verfünden, 5 Daß auch andere wieder darüber meinen, und immer So in's Unendliche fort die schwankende Woge sich wälze. Doch so fähret der Fischer dem hohen Meer zu, sobald ihm Günstig der Wind und der Morgen erscheint; er treibt sein Gewerbe,

Wenn auch hundert Gesellen die blinkende Fläche durchkreuzen. 10

Ebler Freunt, du wünscheft das Wehl des Menschengeschlechtes, Unserer Deutschen besenders und ganz verzüglich des nächsten Bürgers, und fürchtest die Folgen gefährlicher Bücher; wir haben Leider oft sie gesehen. Was sollte man, oder was könnten Biedere Männer vereint, was könnten die Herrscher bewirken? 15 Ernst und wichtig erscheint mir die Frage, doch trifft sie mich eben In vergnüglicher Stimmung. Im warmen heiteren Wetter Glänzet stuchtbar die Gegend; mir bringen liebliche Lüste Ueber die wallende Fluth süsdustende Kühlung herüber, Und dem Heitern erscheint die Welt auch heiter, und serne 20 Schwebt die Sorge mir nur in leichten Löstschen verüber.

Was mein leichter Griffel entwirft, ist leicht zu verlöschen, Und viel tieser präget sich nicht der Eindruck der Lettern, Die, so sagt man, der Gwigkeit trogen. Freilich an viele 25 Spricht die gedruckte Columne; dech bald, wie jeder sein Antlig, Das er im Spiegel gesehen, vergist, die behaglichen Büge, So vergist er das Wort, wenn auch von Erze gestempelt.

Reben schwanken so leicht herüber hinüber, wenn viele Sprechen, und jeder nur sich im eigenen Worte, sogar auch 30 Nur sich selbst im Worte vernimmt, das der andere sagte. Mit den Büchern ist es nicht anders. Lies't dech nur jeder Lus dem Buch sich herauß; und ist er gewaltig, so lies't er In das Buch sich hinein, amalgamirt sich das Fremde. Ganz vergebens strebst du daher durch Schriften des Menschen 35 Schon entschiedenen Hang und seine Neigung zu wenden; Aber wär' er noch neu, in dieses ihn tauchen und jenes.

Sag' ich, wie ich es benke, so scheint burchaus mir, es bilbet Nur bas Leben ben Mann, und wenig bebeuten bie Worte.

40 Denn zwar hören wir gern, was unfre Meinung bestätigt, Aber bas Hören bestimmt nicht die Meinung: was und zuwider Ware, glaubten wir wohl dem fünstlichen Nedner; doch eilet Unser besreites Gemüth, gewohnte Bahnen zu suchen.

Sollen wir freudig horchen und willig gehorchen, so mußt bu 45 Schmeicheln. Sprichst du zum Bolke, zu Fürsten und Königen, allen

Magst bu Geschichten erzählen, worin als wirklich erscheinet, Was sie munschen, und was sie felber zu leben begehrten.

Bare Homer von allen gehört, von allen gelesen, Schmeichelt' er nicht bem Beiste sich ein, es sei auch ber Borer, Wer er sei; und klinget nicht immer im hohen Palaste, 50 In des Königes Zelt, die Ilias herrlich dem Helden? Hört nicht aber dagegen Uhpssens wandernde Klugheit Uns dem Markte sich besser, da wo sich der Bürger versammelt? Dort sieht jeglicher Held in Helm und Harnisch, es sieht hier Sich der Bettler sogar in seinen Lumpen veredelt.

Also hört' ich einmal, am wohlgepflasterten User Jener Neptunischen Stadt, allwo man geflügelte Löwen Göttlich verehrt, ein Mährchen erzählen. Im Kreise geschlossen, Drängte bas horchende Volf fich um den zerlumpten Rhapsoden. Einst, so sprach er, verschlug mich ber Sturm an's Ufer ber Injel, 60 Die Utopien heißt. Ich weiß nicht, ob sie ein andrer Dieser Gesellschaft jemals betrat; fie lieget im Meere Links von Herkules Säulen. Ich ward gar freundlich empfangen; In ein Gasthaus führte man mich, woselbst ich bas beste Effen und Trinfen fand und weiches Lager und Pflege. Co verstrich ein Monat geschwind. Ich hatte bes Kummers Böllig vergeffen und jeglicher Noth; da fieng sich im Stillen Aber die Sorge nun an : wie wird die Beche dir leider Nach ber Mahlzeit bekommen ? Denn nichts enthielte ber Seckel. Reiche mir weniger! bat ich den Wirth; er brachte nur immer 70 Desto mehr. Da wuchs mir die Angst, ich konnte nicht länger Effen und forgen und fagte gulett: Ich bitte, die Beche Billig zu machen, Herr Wirth! Er aber mit finsterem Auge Sah von ber Seite mich an, ergriff ben Knittel und schwenkte Unbarmherzig ihn über mich her und traf mir die Schultern, 75 Traf ben Kopf und hätte beinah mich zu Tobe geschlagen. Eilend lief ich davon und suchte den Richter; man holte Bleich ben Wirth, ber ruhig erschien und bedächtig versette:

Also muff' es allen ergehn, die bas heilige Gaftrecht

- 80 Unferer Insel verletzen und, unanständig und gettlos, Zeche verlangen vom Manne, der sie doch höslich bewirthet. Sollt' ich solche Beleidigung dulden im eigenen Hause? Nein! es hätte fürwahr statt meines Herzens ein Schwamm nur Mir im Busen gewohnt, wosern ich dergleichen gelitten.
- 85 Darauf sagte ber Nichter zu mir: Vergesset die Schläge, Denn ihr habt die Strase verdient, ja schärfere Schmerzen; Aber wollt ihr bleiben und mitbewohnen die Insel, Müsset ihr euch erst würdig beweisen und tüchtig zum Bürger. Ach! versetzt ich, mein Herr, ich habe leider mich niemals 90 Gerne zur Arbeit gesügt. So hab' ich auch keine Talente, Die den Meuschen bequemer ernähren; man hat mich im Spott nur

Hans Ohnsorge genannt und mich vom Sause vertrieben.

D so sei und gegrüßt! versetzte der Nichter, du sollst dich Oben seigen zu Tisch, wenn sich die Gemeine versammelt, 95 Sollst im Nathe den Plat, den du verdienest, erhalten. Aber hüte dich wohl, daß nicht ein schändlicher Nücksall Dich zur Arbeit verleite, daß man nicht etwa das Gradscheit Ober das Nuder bei dir im Hause sinde: du wärest Gleich auf immer verloren und ohne Nahrung und Ehre.

100 Aber auf bem Markte zu sigen, die Arme geschlungen Ueber bem schwellenden Bauch, zu hören lustige Lieber Unserer Sänger, zu sehn die Tänze der Mädchen, der Anaben Spiele, das werde dir Pflicht, die du gelobest und schwörest.

So erzählte der Mann, und heiter waren die Stirnen 105 Aller Hörer geworden, und alle wünschten des Tages Solche Wirthe zu finden, ja solche Schläge zu dulden. Geethe (1794).

13. Zweite Epistel.

Würdiger Freund, du runzelst die Stien; die scheinen die Scherze Nicht am rechten Orte zu sein; die Frage war ernsthast, Und besonnen verlangst du die Antwort; da weiß ich, beim Himmel!

Nicht, wie eben sich mir ber Schalf im Busen bewegte. Doch ich fahre bedächtiger fort. Du sagst mir: so möchte Meinetwegen die Menge sich halten im Leben und Lesen, Wie sie könnte; boch benke dir nur die Töchter im Hause, Die mir ber kuppelnde Dichter mit allem Bösen bekannt macht.

Dem ist leichter geholsen, verset, ich, als wohl ein andrer Denken möchte. Die Madchen sind gut und machen sich gerne 10 Was zu schaffen. Da gieb nur dem einen die Schlüssel zum Keller, Daß es die Weine des Vaters besorge, sobald sie vom Winzer Oder vom Kausmann geliesert die weiten Gewölbe bereichern. Manches zu schaffen hat ein Mätchen, die vielen Gefäße, Leere Fässer und Flaschen in reinlicher Ordnung zu halten; 15 Dann betrachtet sie oft des schäumenden Mostes Bewegung, Gießt das Fehlende zu, damit die wallenden Blasen Leicht die Oeffnung des Fasses erreichen, trinkbar und helle Endlich der edelste Sast sich künstigen Jahren vollende. Unermüdet ist sie alsdann zu füllen, zu schöpsen,

Laß der andern die Küche zum Neich; da giebt es mahrhaftig Arbeit genug, das tägliche Mahl, durch Sommer und Winter, Schmachaft stets zu bereiten und ohne Beschwerde des Beutels. Denn im Frühjahr sorget sie schon, im Hose die Küchlein Bald zu erziehen und bald die schnatternden Enten zu füttern. Alles, was ihr die Jahrezeit giebt, das bringt sie bei Zeiten

D.

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Dir auf den Tisch und weiß mit jeglichem Tage die Speisen Klug zu wechseln; und reist nur eben der Sommer die Frückte, 3° Denkt sie an Vorrath schon für den Winter. Im kühlen Gewölde Gährt ihr der fräftige Kohl, und reisen im Essig die Gurken; Aber die lustige Kammer bewahrt ihr die Gaben Pomonens.

Gerne nimmt sie bas Lob vom Bater und allen Geschwistern, Und mißlingt ihr etwas, bann ist's ein größeres Unglück, 35 Als wenn bir ein Schuldner entläust und ben Wechsel zurückläßt. Immer ift so bas Madchen beschäftigt und reiset im Stillen Häuslicher Tugend entgegen, ben flugen Mann zu beglücken.

Bunscht sie bann endlich zu lesen, so wählt sie gewißlich ein

Rochbuch.

Deren Hunderte schon die eifrigen Preffen und gaben.

4° Eine Schwester beforget ben Garten, ber schwerlich zur Wildniß, Deine Wohnung romantisch und seucht zu umgeben, verdammt ist, Sondern in zierliche Beete getheilt, als Vorhof der Küche, Rütliche Kräuter ernährt und jugendbeglückende Früchte. Patriarchalisch erzeuge so selbst dir ein kleines gedrängtes

45 Königreich und bevölf're bein Saus mit treuem Gesinde! Sast du Töchter noch mehr, die lieber sitzen und stille Weibliche Arbeit verrichten, da ist's noch besser; die Nadel Ruht im Jahre nicht leicht; benn noch so häuslich im Hause, Wögen sie öffentlich gern als müßige Damen erscheinen.

50 Wie sich bas Nahen und Flicken vermehrt, bas Waschen und Bicaeln,

Hundertsältig, seitdem in weißer arfabischer Hulle Sich bas Madchen gefällt, mit langen Röcken und Schleppen Gassen sehret und Garten, und Staub erreget im Tangsaal. Bahrlich! wären mir nur der Madchen ein Tugend im Hause, Niemals war' ich verlegen um Arbeit, sie machen sich Arbeit

5

Selber genug, es follte fein Buch im Laufe bes Jahres Heber die Schwelle mir fommen, vom Bücherverleiher gesendet. Grethe (1794).

14. Alexis und Dorn.

Ach! unaufhaltsam ftrebet bas Schiff mit jedem Momente Durch die schäumende Fluth weiter und weiter hinaus. Langhin furcht fich die Gleise des Kiels, worin die Delphine Springend folgen, als floh' ihnen die Beute bavon. Alles deutet auf glückliche Fahrt: ber ruhige Bootsmann Ruckt am Segel gelind, bas fich für alle bemüht; Vorwärts bringt ber Schiffenben Weift, wie Flaggen und Wimpel; Einer nur steht rudwärts traurig gewendet am Mast, Sieht die Berge schon blau, die scheidenden, sieht in bas Meer sie Riedersinken: es sinkt jegliche Freude vor ihm. TO Auch dir ift es verschwunden, das Schiff, das beinen Alleris, Dir, o Dora, ben Freund, ach! dir ben Brantigam raubt. Auch du blickest vergebens nach mir. Noch schlagen die Bergen Kür einander, doch, ach! nun aneinander nicht mehr. Einziger Augenblick, in welchem ich lebte! bu wiegest 15 Alle Tage, die sonst falt mir verschwindenden, auf. Ach! nur im Augenblick, im letten, stieg mir ein Leben, Unvermuthet in bir, wie von den Göttern, berab. Rur umsonft verklärst du mit deinem Lichte den Aether; Dein allleuchtender Tag, Phöbus, mir ift er verhaßt. 20 In mich selber fehr' ich gurud : ba will ich im Stillen Wiederholen die Zeit, als sie mir täglich erschien. War es möglich, die Schönheit zu sehn und nicht zu empfinden? Wirfte der himmlische Neiz nicht auf dein stumpfes Gemüth?

25 Klage dich, Armer, nicht an! — So legt der Dichter ein Räthsel, Künstlich mit Worten verschränkt, oft der Versammlung in's Ohr.

Ieben freuet bie seltne, ber zierlichen Bilber Berknüpfung, Aber noch sehlet bas Wort, bas bie Bedeutung verwahrt.

Ift es endlich entdeckt, bann heitert sich jedes Gemuth auf,

21ch, warum fo fpat, o Amor, nahmft bu bie Binbe,

Die bu um's Aug' mir gefnüpft, nahmst sie zu spat mir hinweg!

Lange schon harrte besrachtet bas Schiff auf gunstige Lufte, Endlich strebte ber Wind gludlich vom User in's Meer.

35 Leere Zeiten ber Jugend! und leere Traume ber Zukunft! Ihr verschwindet, es bleibt einzig die Stunde mir nur.

Ja, sie bleibt, es bleibt mir bas Glüd! ich halte bich, Dera: Und die Hoffnung zeigt, Dora, bein Bild mir allein.

Defter sah ich zum Tempel bich gehn, geschmückt und gesittet, 40 Und bas Mütterchen gieng seierlich neben bir ber.

Eilig warst du und frisch, zu Markte die Früchte zu tragen; Und vom Brunnen, wie fühn! wiegte dein Haupt das Gefäß.

Da erschien bein Hals, erschien bein Naden vor allen, Und vor allen erschien beiner Bewegungen Maß.

45 Oftmals hab' ich geforgt, es möchte ber Krug bir entstürzen; Doch er hielt sich stät auf dem geringelten Tuch.

Sobone Nachbarin, ja, so war ich gewohnt bich zu seben, Wie man bie Sterne fieht, wie man ben Mond sich beschaut,

Sich an ihnen erfreut, und innen im ruhigen Busen

50 Nicht der entfernteste Bunsch, sie zu besitzen, sich regt. Jahre, so giengt ihr bahin! Nur zwanzig Schritte getrennet

Waren die Häuser, und nie hab' ich die Schwelle berührt.

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Und nun trennt uns die gräßliche Fluth! Du lügst nur ben Himmel,

Welle! bein herrliches Blau ift mir die Farbe der Nacht. Alles rührte sich schon; da fam ein Knabe gelausen An mein väterlich Haus, rief mich zum Strande hinab.

Schon erhebt fich bas Segel, es flattert im Winde, fo sprach er; Und gelichtet, mit Kraft, trennt fich ber Unfer vom Sand.

Komm, Aleris! o fomm! Da brudte ber wackere Bater, Burbig, die segnende Sand mir auf bas loctige Saupt:

Sorglich reichte die Mutter ein nachbereitetes Bündel: Glücklich fehre zurück! riefen sie, glücklich und reich!

Und so sprang ich himveg, das Bündelchen unter dem Arme, An der Mauer hinab, fand an der Thure dich stehn Deines Gartens. Du lächeltest mir und sagtest: Alexis!

Sind die Lärmenden dort deine Gesellen der Fahrt?

Fremde Kuften besuchest du nun, und föstliche Waaren Sandelst du ein, und Schmuck reichen Matronen der Stadt.

Aber bringe mir auch ein leichtes Kettchen! ich will es Dankbar zahlen; so oft hab' ich die Zierde gewünscht. Stehen war ich geblieben, und fragte, nach Weise tes Kausmanns,

Crit nach Form und Gewicht deiner Bestellung genau.

Gar bescheiden erwogst du den Preis; da blickt ich indessen Nach dem Halse, des Schmucks unserer Königin werth.

Heftiger tonte vom Schiff bas Geschrei; ba sagtest bu freundlich: 75 Nimm aus bem Garten noch einige Früchte mit bir!

Nimm die reifsten Orangen, die weißen Feigen; das Meer bringt Keine Früchte, sie bringt jegliches Land nicht hervor.

Und so trat ich herein. Du brachst nun die Früchte geschäftig, Und die goldene Last zog das geschürzte Gewand.

Defters bat ich: es sei nun genug; und immer noch eine Schönere Frucht siel dir, leise berührt, in die Hand.

Enblich famst bu zur Laube hinan; ba fand sich ein Körbchen, Und die Myrte bog blühend sich über uns hin.

35 Schweigend begannest du nun geschickt die Früchte zu ordnen; Erst die Drange, die schwer ruht als ein goldener Ball, Dann die weichliche Feige, die seder Druck schon entstellet; Und mit Myrte bedeckt ward und geziert das Geschenk. Aber ich hob es nicht auf; ich stand. Wir sahen einander

90 In die Augen, und mir ward vor dem Auge so trüb. Deinen Busen fühlt' ich an meinem! Den herrlichen Nacken, Ihn umschlang nun mein Arm; tausendmal füßt' ich den Hals.

Mir sanf über die Schulter bein Haupt; nun knüpsten auch beine Lieblichen Arme bas Band um ben Beglücken herum,

95 Amor's Hände fühlt' ich: er drückt' und gewaltig zusammen, Und aus heiterer Lust donnert' es dreimal: da floß Häufig die Thräne vom Aug' mir herab, du weintest, ich weinte, Und vor Jammer und Glück schien und die Welt zu vergehn.

Immer heftiger rief es am Strand; da wollten die Füße
100 Mich nicht tragen, ich rief: Dora! und bist du nicht mein?
Ewig! sagtest du leise. Da schienen unsere Thranen,
Wie durch göttliche Lust, leise vom Auge gehaucht.

Näher rief es: Aleris! Da blickte ber suchende Knabe Durch die Thure herein. Wie er das Körbehen empfing! 105 Wie er mich trieb! Wie ich dir die Hand noch drückte! — Zu Schiffe

Wie ich gekommen? Ich weiß, daß ich ein Trunkener schien. Und so hielten mich auch die Gesellen, schonten den Kranken;
Und schon deckte der Hauch trüber Entsernung die Stadt.
Ewig! Dora, lispeltest du; mir schallt es im Ohre
Wit dem Donner des Zeus. Stand sie doch neben dem Thron,

Seine Tochter, die Göttin der Liebe; die Grazien standen 3hr zur Seiten! Er ist götterbefräftigt, der Bund.

O so eile benn, Schiff, mit allen gunftigen Winben! Strebe, mächtiger Riel! trenne bie schäumende Kluth! Bringe bem fremden Hafen mich zu, damit mir der Goldschmied 115 In ber Werkstatt gleich ordne bas himmlische Pfand. Wahrlich! zur Kette foll bas Ketteben werben, o Dora! Neunmal umgebe sie bir, locker gewunden, ben Hals. Ferner schaff' ich noch Schmuck, ben mannichfaltigsten; goldne Spangen sollen bir auch reichlich verzieren bie Sand: 120 Da wetteifre Rubin und Smaragt, ber liebliche Sapphir Stelle bem Spacinth sich gegenüber, und Gold Halte bas Ebelgeftein in schöner Verbindung zusammen. D, wie ben Bräutigam freut einzig zu schmücken bie Braut! Seh' ich Perlen, so bent' ich an bich; bei jeglichem Ringe 125 Kommt mir ber langlichen Sand schönes Webild' in ben Ginn. Tauschen will ich und kaufen; du sollst bas Schönste von allem Wählen; ich widmete gern alle die Ladung nur bir. Doch nicht Schmud und Juwelen allein verschafft bein Geliebter: Was ein häusliches Weib freuet, bas bringt er bir auch. 130 Feine wollene Decken mit Purpurfaumen, ein Lager Bu bereiten, bas uns traulich und weichlich empfängt; Röftlicher Leinwand Stude. Du siteft und nahest und fleidest Mich und bich und auch wohl noch ein Drittes darein. Bilber ber Hoffnung, täuschet mein Berg! D mäßiget, Götter, 135 Diesen gewaltigen Brand, ber mir ben Busen burchtobt! Aber auch sie verlang' ich zuruck, die schmerzliche Freude, Wenn die Sorge sich falt, gräßlich gelassen, mir naht. Nicht ber Erinnven Facel, bas Bellen der höllischen Sunde Schreckt ben Berbrecher fo, in ber Bergweiflung Befilb, 140 Alls bas gelaff'ne Gespenft mich schreckt, bas bie Schone von fern mir Beiget: Die Thure fteht wirklich bes Gartens noch auf!

150

155

Und ein anderer kommt! Für ihn auch fallen die Früchte!
Und die Feige gewährt stärkenden Honig auch ihm!

145 Lockt sie auch ihn nach der Laube? und folgt er? D, macht mich, ihr Götter,

Blind, verwischet bas Bild jeder Erinnrung in mir! Ja, ein Madchen ist sie! und die sich geschwinde dem einen Giebt, sie kehret sich auch schnell zu dem andern herum. Lache nicht diesmal, Zeus, der frechgebrochenen Schwüre!

Donnere schrecklicher! Triff! — Halte die Blibe zurud!
Sende die schwankenden Wolken mir nach! Im nächtlichen Dunkel Treffe dein leuchtender Blib diesen unglücklichen Mast!
Streue die Planken umber, und gieb der tobenden Welle Diese Waaren, und mich gieb den Delphinen zum Naub!— Nun, ihr Musen, genug! Vergebens strebt ihr zu schildern,

Nun, ihr Musen, genug! Vergebens strebt ihr zu schilbern, Wie sich Jammer und Glück wechseln in liebender Brust. Heilen könnet die Wunden ihr nicht, die Amor geschlagen; Aber Linderung kommt einzig, ihr Guten, von euch. Geethe (1796).

15. Rom. Elegie.

An Anne Luise Germaine, Barenin v. Staël Selftein, geb. Necker. Sast Du das Leben geschlürst an Parthenope's üppigem Busen, Lerne den Tod nun auch über dem Grabe der Welt. Zwar es umlächelt die Erde von Latium heiterer Himmel, Mein am entwölsten Azur bildet sich Noms Horizont, 5 Wie es die Ebne beherrscht mit den siedengehügelten Zinnen Bis zu dem Meer jenseits, dort vom Sabinergebirg. Aber den Wanderer leitet ein Geist tiessinniger Schwermuth Mit oft weilendem Gang durch des Ruins Labyrinth. Bon uralter und ältester Zeit, unerwecklich entschlummert,

Deget der Ort Nachhall, bleibet der Stein Monument.

Fast in der Dinge Beginn fand Zuflucht hier vom Olympus, Bier im genügsamen Reich waltete golden Saturn. Drüben erstreckte fich bann bein Gis, zweistirniger Janus; Nach Jahrtausenden noch beißet der Hügel von dir. Kerner, ein hirtlicher Seld Arfadiens, wendet Evander 15 Sich ansiedelnd, hieher; Amphitryoniades Ward, aus Iberien fommend, beherbergt unter bem Strohbach Ballanteums, und schling, rächend, im Felsengeflüft Cacus, der Nachbarn Schrecken, den flammaushauchenden Mäuber: Also cyflovisch verwirrt starrte noch Wildniß umber. Endlich erschwollen die Segel aus Phrygien: mild fie empfangend Chnete landeinwärts Tibris den Wellenerguß, Denn wohl wußt' er bestimmt ben Entführer ber troischen Laren. Fruchtbar an Weltherrschaft Ilions Asche zu fa'n. Alber Lavinium wurde nur erft, dann Alba gepflanget, 25 Keiner ber Sterblichen noch hatte von Roma gehört. Langfam reifte zum Licht die Geburt; es versuchte bas Schicksal Vieles barum: nie gab's eine gewaltigere. Mayors muß erft liebend erglühn zur vestalischen Jungfrau, Erft sich ber Wölfin Gier mildern in Mütterlichfeit, Che die weihende Furche der Pflugschaar fonnte den Umtreis Jener romulischen Stadt ziehn um den Berg Valatin. Doch wie der Halbgott gleich in der Wicg' einst Schlangen ermürate, Wies, unmundig und flein, schon fie ben hohen Beruf. Die zwölf Adler bes Zeus, fo Romulus fah zu ber Rechten, 35 Ueber den Erdball einst sollten sie breiten den Flug. Nicht durch robe Gewalt: Nom wußte den Tod zu verachten, Alber bas Leben zugleich ehrt es mit Sitt und Gesen.

42 Nom.

Der das Alfyl aufthat, der Genoß lupercalischer Räuber,

40 Ordnete Bater, und ward felber zum Bater Quirin.

Dann der ersinnende Ruma, der heimlichen Rymphe Vertrauter, Reinigte Alles in Kraft würdiger Religion.

Hütten genügten ben Bürgern annoch, als, triftig ben Enkeln Schon porforgend, bie Stadt manches gemeinsame Werk

45 Bauen gelernt: vieredig gehaun nach etrurischem Nichtmanß, Ohn' anfugenden Kitt Massen auf Massen gelegt,

Hub sich die Ringmau'r ihnen, vertieften sich Wölbungen unten, Mit Bollwerfen umbammt wurde der Fels Capitol.

Biele Verfaffungen ffürzten bahin; noch ftehn bie Gemäuer, Belch' einst Ancus begann ober Superbus entwarf.

Balb nun erschien ber Decier Muth, und die Beile bes Brutus.

Häupter, vom Pflug oft her ober vom Heerbe geholt, Kamen, erretteten, siegten, vernichteten ober begähmten,

Und bann fehrten sie heim, still, zu bem Rindergespann.

55 Rüstigem Alter noch troff abhärtender Schweiß; doch schienen Unter dem greisen Gelock Runzeln der Stirn Diadem.

Drum auch liebte die Alten der Sterblichen Zeuger und Weltherr, Weil sie im Abglanz Ihn stellten am würdigsten bar.

Oft zwar brangte sie Noth, boch jene verzweiselten nimmer, 60 Denn die geheiligte Scheu wandte von ihnen die Furcht.

Mit der Gefahr wuchs jedem der Muth; sich für Alle dem Tod weilzn

Schien einfältige Pflicht ihnen in bäurischer Bruft.

Wolluft preisen für Tugend, die Weisheit flügelnder Griechen Schuf bem Fabricius Grau'n, nicht bas gewaltige Thier.

65 Wacht, und bewahrt, o Nömer, die Zucht! Nach Zeiten, da Trop euch

Beji in's Antlit bot, fommen gefährlichere.

Bald wird eure Geschicht' Gin einziger langer Triumphzug, Und ber ermübete Blick zählt bas Groberte faum.

Euch reift Ernte bes Ruhms: euch hat Carthago gewuchert, Gleichwie der trunkene Gott euch Alerander gesiegt. Bu Schiederichtern ber Bölfer bestellt und ber Könige Schrecken, Kalls ihr die Wage gerecht hieltet, so möchtet ihr wohl Stets obwalten den Dingen nach Jovis untabliger Bollmacht; Doch zu bes Glücks Vorwurf macht ihr bas hohe Gebeihn. Richt ber Samnite, bes Galliers Buth, nicht Sannibal bampft ench. 75 Co will's euer Geschick: selbst nur erlieget sich Rom. Wer nie bebte bem Gifen, vom Golde nur wend' er ben Blick ab, Deffen bethörender Glang heat Bafilistennatur. Saft du verlernt zu entbehren, und wähnst den Besit zu ertragen? Herr bein felbst fein gilt's, ober von Allem ber Sclav. Nie zu erfättigen schwelgt die Begier, die erfünstelten Laster, Ber aus der Fremde geschifft, kauft unerschwinglicher Preis. Keil ift Allen der Staat : dir, Craffus, um Sand des Paktolus; Stolz will schaltende Macht, Spiele der Bobel und Brod. Scaurus und Fabius heißt ihr wie fonft : boch erröthen ber Mynen 85 Bildniff' im Vorsaal euch; immer entartetere Sohne fich zeugt bas verberbte Geschlecht. Dhumachtige Vorsicht, Die bem entnervenden Strom Schranken entgegengestellt! Alles ja folget bem Strudel; bas Necht wird falsches Gewebe, Freiheit wildes Gelüft, Larve die Religion. 90 Was bem Gemuth einprägten bie bieberen Brauche ber Borgeit, Sind Buchstaben in Erz, bennoch erlöschet die Schrift. Was wohl dürfte bestehn, wenn römische Tugend und Freiheit Niedergeftürzt? Nichts bleibt unter dem Menschengeschlecht. Auch so fielen sie groß. Als Bürgerentzweiung in Roms Blut 95 Tauchte bas römische Schwert, fah die besudelte Welt Alles gebandigt, nur nicht bie erhabene Seele bes Cato: War frei leben versagt, sterben boch lehrten sie frei.

44 Rom.

Colcherlei Trummer entfamen ber Tugenben Schiffbruch: nirs gends

100 Hat sich die Stoa wie hier würdige Schüler gestählt. Immer noch will sich bewähren der Thatfraft mächtiger Nachbruck,

Im ausschweifenden Thun fühner Gedanken Entwurf.

Dies Zeitalter, entwöhnt der Bewunderung, buhlt um Erstaunen, Aus den Gemüthern hinaus flüchtet sich Roms Majestät

105 Jego in Forum und Circus, Theater und Hall' und Triumphthor, Zegliches edle Gebild griechischer Architectur.

Zwischen die Säulen und Giebel nun brangen sich marmorne Wunder,

Athmender Statuen Volk bienet, gefangen geführt.

Denn es versammelt die einzige Stadt, was Länder geziert hat:
200 2Bas, annuthigen Sauch leihend, der Grieche geformt;

Was, tiesbenkend und ernst, der Aegyptier; wachend am Tempel Liegt der basaltene Low' und die granitene Sphine.

Aus äthiopischem Steinbruch einst von Sesostris entboten, Weit von Spene herab, lernte ber Sonn Delisf

115 Ueber die See hinfluten, den Nil für den Tiber vertauschen, Mit nachahmendem Strahl grüßen ein fremdes Gestirn.

Heute noch spricht er umsonst in verborgenen Hieroglyphen, Aber er macht auch fund, wer zu vernehmen es weiß, Vom Umschwunge ber Zeit, urweltlichen Menschengebanken,

120 Herrlicher Reich' Ginfturz, und ber Lebendigen Nichts.

Doch dies Nichts schwellt an zum Giganten die rasende Willfür, Was wohl bliebe zurück, nicht von Despoten versucht? Zene, die Rom brandmarkten mit allbeistimmender Knechtschaft,

Haben den Abgrund ganz lüfterner Frevel enthüllt.

125 Weihrauch bampften Altäre ber Brut unholber Dämonen, Bis sie ber Schmach hinwarf plöglich entgötternder Morb.

Freilich, es west unmenschlich das Bolf an den eigenen Sitten	
Selbst ben tyrannischen Dolch, welcher im Innern ihm wühlt.	
Tage, ja Wochen verbringt's im umfreisenden Umphitheater,	
Stufen hinauf, zahllos, feht! an die Wolfen geschaart;	130
Ueber bem Saupt bin wallet bes Vorhangs duftenber Purpur,	
Daß nur ben Weichlingen nicht schabe ber sonnige Strahl.	
Ihnen zu Füßen indeß, bluttrunkener Angen Ergögen,	
Tobt Wehklagen und Wuth, und der bejubelte Tod.	
Bum Schauspieler erniedriget fampft unwillig ber Thiere	135
Ronig, und, minder geschäpt, wider ben Sclaven ber Sclav.	
Ufrica hat sich erschöpft an Geburten ber glühenden Wildniß,	
Tiger und Luchs und Hyan'; auch ber Koloß Glephant	
Flehet, verrathen und wund, Mitleid burch Jammergeberbe,	
Der sonst offen im Feld romische Heere bestürmt.	140
Grausamer Spott! es erkennet bie Meng' in dem Bilbe sich	
selbst nicht;	
Nicht für die Freiheit mehr, noch der Verbündeten Schut,	
Noch Grabmale ber Bäter geführt, willfahrend bes Herrn Winf,	
Ward ber entwürdigte Krieg gladiatorischer Scherz.	
Wie wohl Schulen ber Fechter, zur Wette von streitenben	
Meistern	145
Gegeneinander gestellt, schlägt Legion Legion.	
Ob sie bas Reich ausbieten, die prätorianischen Banden,	
Nur um der Knechtschaft Tausch sließt das verhandelte Blut.	
Jene, die sonst ruhmvoller der Büst' Einwohner befämpften,	
Fern an der Grenze der Welt, rauhes Barbarengeschlecht,	150
Oleichwie der Jäger das Wild aufstört in dem Lager der Berg-	
schlucht;	

Jest mißtraun sie dem Muth hinter verschanzendem Wall. Parthischer Köcher Geschoß, zwiesach von den Rossen beflügelt, Scheuchet sie ost vor sich her, nicht in erdichteter Flucht. 46 Nom.

155 Aber den sandigen Spuren des Huss folgt hungrig der Schafal, Heult in der Nacht froh auf, witternd den Leichengeruch.

Den sie so lange gereizet, der Ur der hercynischen Forsten,
Oft auch Stöße gefühlt seines gewaltigen Horns,
Er bricht endlich herver, reißt hin durch jegliches Stellnet,
160 Und will selber den Veind suchen in dessen Gebiet.

Nicht halbzahm und dem Siege bequem, wie die Thiere des Circus,
Wild, wie der Heimath Wald, heischt er entscheidenden Kampf.
Ueber die Alpen herab schon wälzen sich neue Tentonen,

Doch kein Marins naht! Aber ein bleiches Gespenst 165 Schwebt in bes Heers Nachtrab, winkt hin zu ben nordischen

Haiden —

Barus, er ist's! — wo er einst diese Verberber erprobt. Nom soll fallen, so ward's in der Himmlischen Rathe beschlossen, Und vollziehn ihr Gericht soll das germanische Schwert. Attila schreckte von sern, doch würdigt' er nicht zu erobern; Deutsche begehrt' er in Bund, Nömern gebot er Tribut. Aber es schickt Carthago vandalische Flotten dem Tiber; So weit hat sich des Glücks rollende Nabe gewandt.

Was schon Scipio bort, anschauend die eigne Verwüstung, Als in der Nacht, graunvoll, frachte der Flamme Ruin, 175 Und in den Wolfen des Dampss ausschlug Frohlocken und

Wehruf,

Ans dem hereischen Lied ahnenden Sinns prophezeit: "Einst wird kommen der Tag, da das heilige Ilion hinsinkt, Briamos auch, und des speerschwingenden Priamos Bolk;" Jeso geschieht's: kaum hebet ihr Haupt aus den rauchenden Trümmern,

180 Schmucklos, bang und betäubt, ach! die Monarchin der Welt. Roma, der Pallas Gespielin, ihr ähnlich am Schild und der Lanze, Leichter gegürteten Gangs nach Amazonengebrauch,

Die sonst Jupiters Winke gefandt von dem wallenden Selmbusch, Sist stilltrauernd und lebnt über zerbrochnen Tropha'n. Nach viel graufenden Nächten, als Alles verheert und geraubt mar, 185 Alles entvolkert, gulett kam bie verlaffene Rub. Leise beseufzend umbaucht sie die halb noch veröbeten Sügel, Belche, wie Grabern geziemt, Tellus mit Rasen gededt. Friedlicher mogen fie nun binfinken, die letten Ruinen, Längst zu verschwistertem Schutt neiget sich Säul' und Webalf. 190 Sieh, bier lentte berauf fich bie beilige Strage: wie oftmals Ber vom eapenischen Thor trug sie ben Pomp bes Triumphs, Feldherr, Krieger und Volk, und gefesselter Könige Fußtritt, Dit vor dem Festruf iden schneeiger Roffe Gespann, Bis bie geweiheten Chren bes Siegs, ber Gelübbe Bemahrung 195 Unter bem Goldbach barg Jupiter Capitolin! Jett ein verfäumter und einsamer Pfab, wo träge bas Saumthier, Ländliche Waare zur Stadt schaffend, den Treiber ernährt. Sieh bas Palatium brüben, bas alle Pallafte benannt bat, Wo, weil Einer nur galt, machsend bes Einzigen Haus Nomulus' Rom einnahm, und bie alten Penaten binaustrich, Und bem betbörten Gelüst Nero's zu enge boch schien. Kann's bein Auge noch blenden, ein epheuumranftes Gemäuer, Mit Weinreben umfrangt, Stauben und Gartengemachs? Über bem Babegemach nun spielen ber Wingerin Kinder, 205 Und das Gewölbe bewahrt bäusliches Actergerath. "Weibet," fo rief aus begeisterter Bruft Die Sibulle von Cuma, Als glorreichen Beruf fie bem Darbanier fang: "Weil es vergonnt ift, weibet, ihr Stiere, bas Gras von ben

fieben Hehrn bald soll bier stehen die herrlichste Stadt!" 210 Nun ist's wieder vergönnt: Jahrhunderte brachten im Kreislauf Stets umwandelnd, ben Stand frühester Zeiten zuruck. 48 Rom.

Dorthin lagert bie Mittageruh' in bem niedern Belabrum Beerben, im Forum sogar tonet bas Rindergebrull.

215 Schau' an dem grafigen Hügel die weidenden! wie sie des Cacus Höhle sich sorglos nahn unter dem Hang Aventins! Am hochstämmigen Bau und den speergleichragenden Hörnern Scheinet der Landschaft Wieh noch gervonische Zucht Und es beschämet der Menschen Geblüt. Sind dies die Quiriten?

Und es beschämet der Menschen Geblüt. Sind dies die Quiriten?

Seglicher Kriegsarbeit fremd und dem übenden Roß,
Wie sein selber zu spotten, hinunter gezogen in's Marsseld,
Drängt sich in engem Verkehr bleiches und ärmliches Volk,

Was auch möge geschehn, ein geduldig erwartender Hause; Bettler der Vorzeit stets, Vettler des Tages zugleich. 225 Tränkte Narippa sie nicht mit dem Thau jungfräulicher Quelle,

Auf Schmibbogen heran luftige Wege geführt,
Möchten sie wohl hinschmachten im Durft bes versengenden

Hundsterns,

Ober sie schöpften ihr Naß lau in umsumpsendem Schilf.
Sind Bruchstücke der alten die Zier der erneuerten Tempel,
So Sehn Gradurnen, erstaunt, sich wie Altäre verehrt;
Borgtet ihr porphyrne Säulen genug und von punischem Marsmor;

Borgt von den Ahnherrn auch hohe Gesinnung einmal! Aber umsonst. So sah ich verdorrt apenninische Eichen, Welchen sich Epheu rings, Bacchus' geselliges Laub, 235 Schlang um die Aeste zu lockigem Schmuck; wohl lügt es die Krone,

Doch nie bringet die Kraft mehr von der Wurzel in's Haupt. So auch spielt die Natur hier gern in gefälligen Gaben, Während zu männlicher That Ernst dem Gemüthe gebricht. Einzig die Vildnerin Kunst wetteiserte noch mit der Vorwelt,
240 Alls, in dem Schooße der Nacht langem Vergessen geweiht,

Jene hellenische Sulbin erstand; an erhabnen Gebilben Wies sich ergiebig ber Geist, nicht ja ber Boben allein. Raphael bichtete liebend, prophetisch ersann Bonarotti, Bägte bes Pantheons Dom ftolz in ben Aether hinauf. Aber fie auch schwand hin, die erheiternde Bluthe. "Gemesen" 245 Ift Rom's Wahlipruch; nennt, welches Bestreben ihr wollt, Gabnend entschleichet bie Beit, als batte fie nichts zu erwarten, Stets breht Denus am Seil, ftets von bem Gel zernagt. Janus erscheint hier selber, ber Gott ber Beginne, verstümmelt : Sein vorschauend Gesicht löschte ber Jugenblichkeit 250 Hoffnungen aus, formlos, untenntlicher Büge; bie anbre Rückwärts schauente Stirn furchet unenblicher Gram. Beldes Gefieder noch bracht' Augurien? welche Gibylle Deutete Bufunft mobl solchem versunkenen Sein? Altert die Welt? und indeß wir Spätlinge träumen, entloft fich 255 Ihr hinfälliger Bau schon in lethäisches Graus? Mit gleichmutbigem Ginne ber Dinge Beschluß zu erwarten, Kein unwürdiger Ort mare bie emige Stadt.

Also sang ich am Fuße von Cestius Denkpyramide, Weil allmählich ihr Schatt' unter den Gräbern verschwomm. 260 Dämmrung entsaltete rings den gesildeinhüllenden Mantel, Um den Betrachtenden schwieg tiesere Feierlichseit: Fernher stüsterten nur wehmuthige dunkle Cypressen, Und mitsühlend, so schien's wantte der Pinie Haupt. Stumm war alles Gewühl und Getös' unruhiges Treibens, 265 Leisesten Pulsschlag kaum spürte die ganze Natur, Und saft schauerte mir, ob nicht den Lebendigen fremd ich Ohn' eindrückende Spur wandelt' im Schattengebiet. Schwermuthsvoller Moment, wann sinkend des Tages Mos

D.

narchin

50 Rom.

270 Sammt bem beseelenden Licht Formen und Farben entruckt, Alles, gedämpft und erblaßt, mahnt unser entschwindendes Dasein, Und kein Hoffen erhebt über ben irdischen Staub.

Noch nicht funkeln bie Sterne, und gleichsam zwischen bas Leben Dranget ein Stillstand sich und bie Unsterblichkeit ein.

275 Doch, wie die heilige Nacht mit verheißenden Augen herabschaut, Ahnet der strebende Geist freudige Wiedergeburt.

Tröstend begegnete so Dein Blick mir, eble Gefährtin, Jener entzückende Strahl göttlichen Doppelgestirns. Wahrheit wohnet in ihm, und die liebende hohe Begeistrung,

Welche, zur Wonne bem Schmerz, selber in Thränen erglänzt. Wem bu betest ber Freundschaft Hand, kann nimmer verzweisfeln.

Wann ungläubiger Hohn macht zum Fantom bas Gefühl. Bartheit hegend in tiefem Gemüth, beim Guten bas Schöne, Kennst Du ber Hulb Anhauch gleich wie ber Größe Gewalt. 285 Mit vielfarbigem Zauber umgiebst Du ben Dichter: es hemmt

nicht,

Bas Nationen entfernt, Deinen geflügelten Geift. Laß benn laufchen mich Dir, Mittheilerin großer Gedanken, Wann bas berebte Gespräch siegenden Lippen entströmt! Biel von erhabenen Männern ber Vorwelt wollen wir reden,

290 Bon Mittebenden auch oder ben Opfern ber Zeit. Und wann unter ben Weisen, die rein für bas Ganze gestrebet, Wir aufsuchen ein Bild milbester Väterlichkeit,

Streng' in ber eigenen Bruft, langmuthig bem Wahn und bem Unbank,

Gleichwie ein Schutzeist schwebt über bem Menschengeschlecht: 295 Dann sei bessen Gebächtniß geheiliget, welchen zu kennen Nicht mir gegönnt war, ach! welchen Du ewig beweinst. A. W. von Schlegel.

16. Die Gichbüume.

Aus ben Garten komm' ich zu euch, ihr Sohne bes Berges! Aus ben Garten: ba lebt bie Natur geduldig und häuslich, Pflegend und wieder gepflegt, mit dem fleißigen Menschen zusammen.

Alber ihr, ihr Herrlichen, steht, wie ein Volk von Titanen, In der zahmeren Welt und gehört nur euch und dem Himmel, Der euch nährt' und erzog, und der Erde, die euch geboren. Keiner von euch ist noch in der Menschen Schule gegangen, Und ihr drängt euch, fröhlich und frei, aus kräftiger Wurzel Unter einander heraus und ergreist, wie der Abler die Beute, Mit gewaltigem Arme den Raum, und gegen die Wolken wir gewaltigem Arme den Raum, und gegen die Wolken wir gewaltigem Arme den Raum, und gegen die Wolken. In Ast euch heiter und groß die sonnige Krone gerichtet. Sine Welt ist jeder von euch; wie die Sterne des Himmels Lebt ihr, jeder ein Gott, im freien Bunde zusammen. Könnt' ich die Knechtschaft nur erdulden, ich neidete nimmer Diesen Wald und schmiegte mich gern an's gesellige Leben has Herz mich, Das von Liebe nicht läßt, wie gern würd' ich unter euch wohnen!

17. In den Zether.

Treu und freundlich, wie du, erzog der Götter und Menschen Keiner, o Bater Acther! mich auf. Noch ehe die Mutter In die Arme mich nahm und ihre Liebe mich nährte, Faßtest du zärtlich mich an und gossest himmlischen Trank mir, Mir den heiligen Odem zuerst in den keimenden Busen. Nicht von irdischer Kost gedeihen einzig die Wesen, Aber du nährest sie all' mit beinem Nettar, o Vater!

5

Und es brängt sich und rinnt aus beiner ewigen Fülle Die besechende Luft durch alle Röhren bes Lebens.

10 Darum lieben die Wesen dich auch und ringen und streben Unaushörlich hinauf nach dir in freudigem Wachsthum. Himmtischer! sucht nicht dich mit ihren Augen die Pflanze, Streckt nach dir die schüchternen Arme der niedrige Strauch nicht? Daß er dich finde, zerbricht der gefangene Saame die Hulse; 15 Daß er belebt von dir in deiner Welle sich bade,

Daß er belebt von dir in deiner Welle sich bade, Schüttelt der Wald den Schnee wie ein überlästig Gewand ab. Auch die Fische kommen herauf und hüpfen verlangend Ueber die glänzende Fläche des Stroms, als begehrten auch diese Aus der Woge zu dir; auch den edeln Thieren der Erde

20 Wird zum Fluge der Schritt, wenn oft das gewaltige Sehnen, Die geheime Liebe zu dir sie ergreift, sie hinauszieht. Stolz verachtet den Boden das Roß, wie gebogener Stahl strebt In die Höhe sein Hals, mit dem Huse berührt es den Sand kaum. Wie zum Scherze berührt der Fuß der Hirsche den Grashalm,

25 Hupft, wie ein Zephyr, über ben Bach, ber reißend hinabschäumt, Sin und wieder schweist, kaum sichtbar durch die Gebüsche. Aber bes Aethers Lieblinge, sie, die glücklichen Bögel, Bohnen und spielen vergnügt in ber ewigen Halle bes Baters. Raumes genug ift für alle. Der Pfad ift keinem bezeichnet,

30 Und es regen sich frei im Hause die Großen und Kleinen. Ueber dem Haupt frohlocken sie mir, und es sehnt sich auch mein Herz

Wunderbar zu ihnen hinauf; wie die freundliche Heimath Winft es von oben herab, und auf die Gipfel der Alpen Möcht' ich wandern und rusen von da dem eilenden Abler, 35 Daß er, wie einst in die Arme des Zeus den seligen Knaben,

Aus ber Gefangenschaft in bes Alethers Halle mich trage. Thöricht treiben wir uns umher; wie bie irrende Nebe, Wenn ihr der Stab gebricht, woran zum Himmel sie auswächst, Breiten wir über den Boden uns aus und suchen und wandern Durch die Zonen der Erd', o Later Aether, vergebens; 40 Denn es treibt uns die Lust in deinen Gärten zu wohnen. In die Meeressluth wersen wir uns, in den freieren Ebnen Uns zu sättigen, und es umspielt die unendliche Woge Unsern Kiel, es freut sich das Herz an den Kräften des Meergotts. Dennoch genügt ihm nicht; denn der tiefere Ocean reizt uns, 45 Wo die leichtere Welle sich regt. Ower dort an jene Goldenen Küsten das wandernde Schiff zu treiben vermöchte! Aber indes ich hinauf in die dämmernde Ferne mich sehne, Wo du fremde Gestad' umfängst mit bläuticher Woge, Kömmst du säuselnd herab von des Fruchtbaums blühenden Wisselnd,

Bater Acther, und sanstigest selbst bas strebende Herz mir; Und ich lebe nun gern, wie zuvor, mit den Blumen der Erde. Helberlin (1797).

18. Die Fischer auf Capri.

Haft Du Capri gesehn und bes felsenumgürteten Gilands Schroffes Gestad als Pilger besucht, dann weißt Du, wie selten Dorten ein Landungsplatz für nahende Schiffe zu spähn ist: Mur zwei Stellen erscheinen bequem. Manch mächtiges Fahrzeug Mag der geräumige Hafen empfahn, der gegen Neapels 5 Lieblichen Golf hindeutet und gegen Salerns Meerbusen. Aber die andere Stelle (sie nennen den fleineren Strand sie) Kehrt sich gegen das ödere Meer, in die wogende Wildnis, Wo sein User du siehst, als das, auf welchem du selbst stehst. Nur ein geringeres Boot mag hier anlanden; es liegen 10 Kelsige Trümmer umher, und es braust die beständige Brandung.

Auf bem erhöhteren Fels erscheint ein zerfallendes Borwerk, Mit Schießscharten versehn; sei's, daß hier immer ein Wachtthurm

Nagte, ben offenen Strand vor Algiers Flagge zu hüten,
15 Die von dem Eiland oft Jungfrauen und Jünglinge wegstahl;
Sei's, daß gegen den Stolz Englands und ersahrene Seckunst
Erst in der jüngeren Zeit es erbaut der Napoleonide,
Dem Parthenope sonst ausspannte die Pserde des Wagens,
Ihn dann aber verjagte, verrieth, ja tödtete, seit er

20 Ans treulose Gestad durch schmeichelnde Briese gelockt ward. Steigst du herab in den sandigen Kies, so gewahrst du ein Felöstück Niedrig und platt in die Wogen hinaus Trop bieten der Brandung;

Dort anlehnt sich mit rundlichem Dach die bescheidene Wohnung Dürftiger Fischer, es ist die entlegenste Hütte der Insel,

25 Blos burch riesige Steine beschützt vor stürmischem Andrang, Der oft über den Sand wegspült und die Schwelle benetzt ihr. Kaum hegt, irgend umher, einfachere Menschen die Erde; Ja kaum hegt sie sie noch, es ernährt sie die schäumende Woge. Nicht die Gesilde der Insel bewohnt dies arme Geschlecht, nie 30 Pstückt os des Delbaums Frucht, nie schlummert es unter dem

Palmbaum:

Nur die verwilderte Myrte noch blüht und der wuchernde Cactus Aus unwirthlichem Stein, nur wenige Blumen und Meergraß; Eher verwandt ist hier dem gewaltigen Schaumelemente Als der beackerten Scholle der Mensch und dem üppigen Saatseld.

35 Gleiches Geschäft erdt stets von dem heutigen Tage der nächste; Immer das Netz auswersen, es einziehn; wieder es trocknen Neber dem sonnigen Ries, dann wieder es wersen und einziehn. Hier hat frühe der Knade versucht in der Welle zu plätschern, Frühe das Steuer zu drehen gelernt und die Ruder zu schlagen,

5

Hat als Kind muthwillig gestreichelt ben rollenden Delphin, 40 Der, durch Tone gelockt, an die Barke heran sich wälzte. Mög' euch Segen verleihen ein Gott, sammt jeglichem Tagwerk, Friedliche Menschen, so nah' der Natur und dem Spiegel des Weltalls!

Möge, da größeren Bunsch euch nie die Begierde gelispelt, Möge der Thunsisch ost, euch Beute zu sein, und der Schwertsisch 45 Hier anschwimmen! Es liebt sie der Esser im reichen Neapel. Glückliche Fischer! wie auch Kriegostürme verwandelt den Erdstreis,

Freie zu Sclaven gestempelt und Neiche zu Dürftigen, ihr nur Saht hier Spanier, saht hier Britten und Gallier herrschen, Ruhig und fern bem Getose ber Welt, an ben Grenzen ber Menschheit,

Zwischen bem schroffen Geklüft und bes Meers auschwellender Salzstuth,

Lebet! Es lebten wie ihr bes Geschlechts urälteste Bäter, Seit dies Eiland einst von dem Sitz der Sirene sich lostif, Oder die Tochter Augusts hier süße Verbrechen beweinte. Platen (1827).

19. Amalfi.

Festrag ist's und belebt sind Zellen und Gange bes Klosters, Welches am Felsabhang in der Nähe bes schönen Amalsi Stuth und Gebirge beherrscht, und dem Ange behaglichen Spieleraum

Gönnt, zu den Füßen bas Meer und hinauswärts kantige Gipfel, Steile Terraffen umher, wo in Lauben die Rebe sich aufrankt. Doch nicht Mönche bewohnen es mehr, nicht alte Chorale Hallen im Kirchengewölb' und erwecken das Echo des Kreuzgangs; Leer steht Saal und Gemach, in den Kalktufgrotten der Felswand

Knien, ber Gebete beraubt, eingehende Beiligenbilder.

10 Sonntags aber entschallt ben veröbeten langen Gebäuden Frohe Musik, es besucht sie die lustige Jugend Amalsi's; Kinder beschwingen im Hof, blipäugige Knaben, den Kreisel Nasch an der Schnur, und sie sangen den taumelnden dann in der Hand auf;

Aeltere werfen die Angel indeß, die Entsernungen messend, 15 Zählen, im Spiele der Morra, die Finger mit hurtigem Scharfblick,

Ober sie stimmen zu rauhem Gesang einfache Guitarren, Freudebewegt. Theilnehmend erscheint ein gesitteter Jüngling Unter der Schaar, doch nicht in die Spiele sich selbst einmengend; Hoch vom steilen Gebirge, das Fest zu begehn in Amalsi,

20 Schön, wie ein Engel des Herrn, in die Tiefe heruntergestiegen: Reizend in Ningen umfräuselt die Brau'n schwarzlockigen Hauptbaars

Schimmernbe Nacht, rein leuchtet die blübende Flamme des Auges, Nie von Begierde getrübt und dem Blick zweideutiger Freundichaft.

Doch wer fann, da die Zeit hinrollt, festhalten die Schönheit? 25 Schweige davon! Nings gähnt, wie ein Schlund, die gewisse Zerstörung:

Tritt auf jene Balkone binaus, und in duftiger Ferne Siehst du das User entlegener Bucht und am User erblickst du Herreichen Serrliche Säulen, in Neihn aufstrebendes dorisches Bildwerk. Nur Cidechsen umklettern es jett, nur flatternde Raben 30 Bichen geschaart jett über das offene Dach lautkreischend; Brombeern decken die Stusen, und viel gistsamiges Unkraut Kleidet den riesigen Sturz absallender Trümmer in Grün ein. Seit Jahrtausenden rubt, sich selbst hinreichend und einsam, Boll tropbietender Kraft, dein fallender Tempel, Poseidon,

Mitten im Haibegefild und zunächst an bes Meers Ginobe. 35 Bölfer und Reiche zerftoben indeg, und es welfte für ewig Jene bem Leng nie wieder gelungene Rose von Bastum! Alber ich laffe ben Geift abirren. D fomm' nach Amalfi, Komm' nach Amalfi gurud! Sier führt ein lebendiges Tagwerk Menschen vorüber. Wenn auch einstürzen die Burgen der Bäter

Auf bes Gebirgs Voriprungen, wenn auch fein Majaniello, Der die Gemüther des Volks burch flegende Suada babinriß, Willfür haßt, noch branden die Wogen, es rudert der Entel, Wie es ber Abnherr that in ben blübenden Zagen bes Freistaats. Noch aus heimischer Bucht, aufziehend Die Segel, bas Fahrzeug. 45 Sprich, mas reigender ift? Rach Guten tie Flache ber Saliftuth, Wenn sie smaragdgrün liegt um zackige Klippen und anwoat, Ober ber plätschernde Bach nach Norden im schattigen Mühlthal? Sei mir, werde gegrüßt breimal mir, schönes Umalfi, Dreimal werbe gegrüßt! Die Natur lacht Segen, es wandeln 50 Liebliche Mätchen umber und gefällige Anabengefialten. Wo du ben Blick rubn läffest in diesem Afple ber Annuth Ja, hier könnte die Tage des irdischen Seins austeben, Ruhig wie schwimmendes Silbergewölf burch Nächte Des Vellmonds.

Irgend ein Herz, nach Stille begierig und füßer Beschränkung. 55 Aber es läßt ebrgeiziger Bruft unftate Begier mich Wieber verlaffen ben Gis preismurdiger Erdebewohner, Bannt am Ente vielleicht in tes Nords Schneemufte gurud mich. Wo mein lautendes Wort gleichlautendem Worte begegnet. Platen (1827).

20. Das Fischermädehen in Burano.

Strickt mir fleißig am Neg, ihr Schwestern! Es foll's ber Geliebte

Beut noch haben, sobalb im besegelten Nachen er heimfehrt.

Weßhalb zandert er heute so lang? Die Lagune verflacht sich Schon, und es legt sich der Wind; um bas leuchtende hohe Benedig,

5 Wie es ben Wassern entsteigt, ausbreitet sich Abendgewölf schon. Oftwärts fuhren sie heut mit dem Fahrzeug gegen Altino, Wo in den Schutt hinsank ehmals die bevölkerte Seestadt. Häufig erbeuten sie dert Goldmünzen und prächtige Steine, Wem sie das Netz einziehn, die betagteren Fischer erzöhlen's:

10 Möchtest du auch, o Geliebter, und recht was Köstliches sinden!

Schön wohl ist es zu fischen am Abende, wann die Lagune Blist, und bas schimmernde Net vom hangenden Meergras funkelt,

Tegliche Masche wie Gold und die zappelnden Fische vergoldet;

15 Auf bem besuchteren Plate dann manbelt bie fraftige Jugend Jeber im Staat, mein Freund vor ben Uebrigen schon und besicheiten.

Oftmals lauschen wir bann bem Erzähler, und wie er verfündigt Worte der Heiligen uns, und die Thaten des frommen Albanus, Welcher gemalt hier steht in der Kirche, des Orts Wohlthater.

20 Doch als seine Gebeine hierher einst brachten die Schiffer, Konnten sie nicht an's User den Sarg ziehn, weil er so schwer schien;

Lange bemühten bie starfen gewaltigen Männer umsonst sich,

30

Triefend von Schweiß, und zuletzt ließ jeglicher ab von der Arbeit. Siehe, da kamen heran unmündige lockige Kinder, Spannten, als wär's zum Scherz, an das Seil sich, zogen den Sarg bann 2 Leicht an den Strand, ganz ohne Beschwerde, mit freundlichem Lächeln.

Dieses erzählt der bewanderte Greis; dann häufig erzählt er Weltliche Dinge zumal, und den Raub der venetischen Bräute, Die nach Olivolo giengen zum fröhlichen Fest der Vermählung: Jede der Jungfrau'n trug in dem zierlichen Körden den Mahlsschab,

Wie es die Sitte gebot. Ach, aber im Schilfe verborgen Lauert ein Trupp Seeräuber; verwegene Thäter der Unthat Stürzen sie plöglich hervor und ergreisen die bebenden Mädchen, Schleppen in's Fahrzeug alle, mit hurtigen Rudern entweichend. Doch vom Geschrei widerhallt schon rings das entsetze Benedig: 35 Schon ein bewassneter Hause von Jünglingen stürmt in die Schiffe, -

Ihnen der Doge voran. Balb holen sie ein die Verruchten, Bald, nach männlichem Kampse, zurück im verdienten Triumphzug Kühren sie heim in die jubelnde Stadt die geretteten Jungsrau'n. Also berichtet der ehrliche Greis, und es lauscht der Geliebte, Küstig und schlank, wohl werth, auch Thaten zu thun wie die Vorwelt.

Oft auch rubert hinüber in's nahe Torcello ber Freund mich. Ehmals war's, so erzählt er, von wimmelnden Menschen bevölkert, Wo sich in Einsamkeit jetzt salzige Wasserfanäle Hinziehn, alle verschlammt, durch Velber und üppige Reben. 45 Aber er zeigt mir den Dom und des Attila steinernen Sessel Auf dem verödeten Platz mit dem alten zertrümmerten Nathhaus, Wo der geslügelte Löwe von Stein aus sonstigen Tagen

Ragt, als diese Lagunen beherrschte der heilige Markus.
50 All dies sagt mir der Freund, wie's ihm sein Bater gesagt hat.
Rubert er heimwarts mich, dann singt er ein heimisches Lied mir,
Bald "holdseliges Röschen" und bald "in der Gondel die Blonde."
Also vergeht, uns allen zur Freude, der herrliche Festtag.

Strickt mir fleißig am Net, ihr Schwestern! Es soll's ber Geliebte

55 Heut noch haben, sobald im besegelten Nachen er heimfehrt.

Blaten (1833).

21. Im Theater zu Caormina.

Jarte vergängliche Wölfchen umfliegen ben schneeigen Aletna, Während bes Meers Abgrund flar wie ein Spiegel erscheint; Steil austhürmt sich die Stadt, hoch über ben Gärten der Klöster, Ueber ben blühenden Wein, ragen Cypressen empor.

5 Fern in der Sonne verglühn die gesegneten Küsten Italiens, Schöner und üppiger noch als die sikulischen Au'n:

Bor mir feh' ich bie fleine, die felsenumschattete Seebucht, Welche zum Bab vormals seligen Nomphen gedient, Die sich ber ewigen Jugend erfreut in der tiefen Arnstallfluth,

Der ber Brandungen auch rauschende Welle behorcht.

Weither haft bu ben Dichter geführt, auf griechischem Boben Sei'n bir, beutscher Gefang, weichere Laute vergönnt!

Schon vor seche Jahrhunderten einst, in den Tagen der Vorzeit, Sast du der lyrischen Kunft würzige Blüthe gepflegt.

15 Walter und Welfram lebten, und rings um die Wiege der Kaiser, Die hier herrschten, erscholl seuriger Minnegesang.

Lang zwar schwiegst bu bierauf, boch lang auch schwiegst bu in Hellas;

Denn Jahrhunderte flohn nach ben Gebichten Somers,

Bis der aolischen Leier entströmte die Seele der Sappho; Edlere Bolfer umwehn Stürme der Wiedergeburt,	20
Denen sie bann neufräftig entwachsen in doppelter Schönheit: Selig ber Morgen, an dem wieder, o Kunft, bu erwachft!	
Freudvoll seift du begrüßt, wiewohl schlaftrunken und schen noch,	
Dich wird stählen jedoch bald die geschäftige Zeit.	
Ja, es entsprang auf's Neu germanischem Boden die reiche	25
Quelle der lyrischen Kunst. Freilich, es haben sich nicht	
Allzuergiebiger Aber erfreut Kleist, Bürger und Stolberg,	
Aber es war ihr Lied echten Gefühlen geweiht.	
Schiller und Klopstock fangen und Goethe, die Blume der Anmuth	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	30
Darf ich ber neunte zu sein mich rühmen? Bebächtige Männer	
Leugnen es nicht, mir ward lieblicher Aeste Gewind.	
Sier in dem ehmals oft von Gefängen umflutheten Giland,	
Das Epicharmus bereits füllte mit Festmelodien,	
1, 1, 5	35
Ibycus (deine zugleich, leschylus, Urne bewahrt's),	
Bo so gewaltige Hymnen ersonnen der göttliche Pindar,	
Wo Theofrit sich drauf unter die Hirten gemischt: Hier, Germania, laß auf diesen unsterblichen Trümmern	
Brechen die Lorbeern mich, die du bewilligetest!	
Doch nicht sei'n um mein schwermüthiges Haupt sie gewunden,	40
Nein, auf beinem Altar seien sie niedergelegt.	
zeren men zermen zerme peren pe meretenjerejje.	

Platen (1835).

22. Die schöne Buche.

Gang verborgen im Wald fenn' ich ein Platchen, ba stehet Eine Buche: man sieht schöner im Bilbe fie nicht.

Rein und glatt, in gediegenem Buche, erhebt fie fich einzeln, Reiner ber Rachbarn rührt ihr an ben seibenen Schmud. 5 Mings, so weit sein Gezweig ber stattliche Baum ausbreitet, Grünet der Rasen, bas Alug' ftill zu erquiden, umber: Gleich nach allen Seiten umgirft er ben Stamm in ber Mitte: Runftlos schuf bie Natur selber bies liebliche Rund. Bartes Gebüsch umgränget es erft : bochstämmige Bäume, Kolgend in bichtem Gedrang', webren bem himmlischen Blau. Reben ber bunfleren Fülle bes Gichbaums wieget bie Birke Ihr jungfräuliches Haupt schüchtern im goldenen Licht. Alls ich unlängst einsam, von neuen Gestalten bes Commers Ab vom Pfade gelockt, bort im Gebuich mich verlor, 15 Führt ein freundlicher Beift, des Bains auflauschende Gottheit, Bier mich zum erstenmal plöglich, ben Staunenden, ein. Welch Entzücken! Es war um die hohe Stunde des Mittags, Lautlos alles, es schwieg selber ber Bogel im Laub. Und ich zauderte noch auf den zierlichen Teppich zu treten, Festlich empfieng er ben Tuß, leise beschritt er ihn nur. Jeto gelehnt an ben Stamm (er trägt bas breite Gewölbe Richt zu hoch), fieß ich rundum die Augen ergehn, Wo ben beschatteten Kreis bie feurig strahlende Sonne Faft gleich meffend umber faumte mit blendenbem Rand. 25 Alber ich stand und rührte mich nicht; bamonischer Stille,

Unergründlicher Ruh' lauschte mein innerer Sinn. Cingeschlossen mit bir in biesem sonnigen Zauber = Gürtel, o Einsamfeit, fühlt' ich und bachte nur bich.

Co. Dierife.

23. Chelidono.

Wo die Platane sich riesig erhebt im Schatten der Waldschlucht, Ragt, in Trümmern bereits fallend, bas Klofter empor.

Längst ist ber Mönche Gesang in ber Kirche verhallt, und es buftet

Weihrauch nimmer; bes Chors ewige Lampe verlosch: Aber ber Quell, ber fühl am Altar aufsprudelt, erquickt nech 5 Häufig ben Wandrer; er spricht dankend ein kurzes Gebet.

Gebel (1839).

24. Grab des Themistokles.

Wo am zackigen Tels tas Gewog sich brandend emporbäumt, Senkten die Freunde bei Nacht heimlich Themistokles Leib In heimathlichen Grund. Festgaben und Todtengeschenke Brachten sie dar, und es floß reichlich die Spende des Weins. Aber den Zorn des verblendeten Lotkes kleinmüthig befürchtend Stahlen sie leise sich heim, ehe die Dämmrung erschien. Denksteinlos nun schlummert der Held. Doch drüben im Spätzroth

Ragt ihm, ein ewiges Mal, Salamis Felsengestab. Geibel (1839).

25. Gnomen.

I.

Bist du der Selbstsucht los, so gehorche der ahnenden Seele, Und das Bezweiseln der Welt störe dir nimmer den Weg; Folge getrost. Um schroffesten Hang wallt sicher die Unschuld, Durch die Grube des Leu'n führt sie beschirmend ein Gott. Selber das Unglück wandelt sich ihr zur erhebenden Staffel; Gieng doch aus finsterer Haft Joseph im Purpur hervor. Aber fürchte die Schuld, und mehr noch fürchte den Hochmuth, Der wie berauschender Wein rasch dir die Sinne verwirrt. Auch Alexander erlag, der gewaltige Liebling des Schicksals, Eh' sein Ziel er erreicht, weil er der Götter vergaß.

IО

5

5

II.

Kühl zu beinem Berstand spricht jegliche Lehre; sie bleibt bir Ewig ein Tobtes, sobald fremd sie von außen dir kommt. Was bir ein Anderer giebt, und war' es bas Köstlichste, fromm

Was bir ein Anderer giebt, und war' es bas Köftlichste, frommt nicht,

Wenn du ben schlasenden Klang tief in der Seele nicht trugst.

5 Wunder begreifen sich nicht, du mußt sie im Innern erleben, Jeglicher Glaub' ist ein Wahn, den du nicht selber ersuhrst. Nur was selbst du erkennst als ein Göttliches, das dir herabkam, Hat, ein lebendiger Hauch, dich zu verwandeln die Macht.

Geibel.

26. Shahespeure.

Keiner erfannte ben Menschen wie bu, glorwürdiger Britte, Aber ein Höheres noch, Meister, verelyr' ich an dir: Daß du in sterblicher Bruft stets flar die geheiligte Satung Trugst, nach welcher der Welt Lenker die Dinge regiert.

27. Gott und Mensch.

Menschen, willst du fie lieben, so mußt du zuvor sie erkennen, Gott erkennest du nur, Suchender, wenn du ihn liebst.

28. Der Glaube.

Unsichtbar, wie bas Wasser ben Baum von ber Wurzel zum Gipsel

Trankt und jeglichem Zweig Blatter und Bluthen erweckt, So burchströme mit Kraft bein innerstes Leben ber Glaube, Doch man erkenn' ihn nur an ber gezeitigten Frucht.

Weibel (1877).

NOTES.

Τ.

In this poem Schlegel describes and illustrates by his own example the varied character and graphic power of the dactylic hexameter, as the peculiar measure of epic (v. 6, 15), didactic (v. 16), and idyllic (v. 17) poetry.

- 1. The first part of the sentence which contains the simile, embraces vv. 1—4; the apodosis (so and) is contained in v. 5.—tem=temienigen; it is the demonstrative pronoun, and therefore long.—turdschiffen is transitive, but the simple verb schiffen is intransitive. In this manner many intransitive verbs may become transitive when compounded with prepositions. Comp. the constructions of navigare and circumnavigare in Latin, and of $\pi \lambda \epsilon i \nu$ and $\pi \epsilon \rho \iota \pi \lambda \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$ in Greek.—The common form is the Metresschifte.
- 2. We say both nirgent and nirgents, but the latter is, perhaps, more common in ordinary German.—umidrantt=ringsum eingeschränft.
 - 3. Daß=fo tag.
- 4. Tie Lust athmet hell is a highly poetical expression. The verb athmen ('to breathe') is properly employed of a living being; but, as J. Grimm says (Wört. I. 593) nicht bleğ Menschen eter Thiere athmen, auch ter übrigen Natur wird ein Athmen, gleichsam Dusten, Wechen, Leuchten beigelegt, and he quotes from Goethe süß wie tie athmente Lust (Werthers Leiten, p. 116 Hempel) where Goethe translates from Macpherson's Ossianic poem 'The Songs of Selma.' The corresponding English words are 'sweet as the breathing gale' (Ossian, Lond. 1796, vol. I. p. 192). Grimm himself compares the Latin spirans aer.
 - trāgt, 'carries along.'
- 6. Diput (originally the range of mountains separating Macedonia and Thessaly, and conceived in Greek mythology to be the residence of the gods) is employed in a wider sense to denote something high and majestic.

The hexameter receives the high majesty of epic poetry into the bosom of its ever-fruitful waters.

- 7. so = chenso (comp. wie, 1.8). 'In the same manner hexametric verse becomes, so to say, a primeval parent of all the varied race of rhythm.' The hexameter was the earliest measure employed by the Greeks, and from this fountain-head all other metres may be said to have taken their rise.
- 8. Decames was conceived by the ancient Greeks as a river flowing round the whole earth, which they believed to be a flat circle. Out of this river, all other water on the earth was supposed to be supplied as well as again discharged into it.—Serrister is said in reference to the conception of Oceanus as a god.
 - q. entriesetn of the smaller, entbrausen of the larger rivers.
- 10. verructen = langfam verwarts temmen, ven ber Stelle temmen.—Rowing is said to be muhveller ('more toilsome, laborious') than sailing, the notion implied in Secfahrt.
 - 11. In prose we should have to say tie Abgrunte ter Wogen.
- 12. Sief instead of Schiff is poetical, just as keel may be used in English; comp. Latin carina.—Ballung is used of the agitation of the waves. Thus we say tag Waffer wallt auf.
- 13. Observe the slow and steady spondees in the first part of the line, descriptive of slow motion and calmness; and again, the dactyls of the second part expressive of agility and swiftness.
- 14. immer fich selest gleich, 'always one and the same,' though various in its employment, yet never differing as to its actual and primitive character.
- 15. Kampf= Bettfampf, certamen. Or we might say that battles and fights (Kampfe) are one of the principal themes of epic (=heroic) poetry.—
 jich gürten = Lat. accingi, gird oneself (for a contest).
- 16. Lehrsprich = lehrhafter Spruch.—ten Hörenten (audientibus) is more poetical than ten Görern.
- 17. There is in the movement of this line something of the 'whispering' mentioned in it. The allusion is to the idyllic poetry of Theocritus; comp. the opening line of his first Idyl: ἀδύ τι τὸ ψιθύρισμα καὶ ἀ πίτυς, αιπόλε, τήνα, "Α ποτὶ ταῖς παγαῖσι μελίσδεται ('dulce tibi pinus submurmurat, en tibi, pastor, Proxima fonticulis,' Terentianus Maurus p. 2430 P.).—Styllien is formed in close imitation of the Greek εἰδύλλια—the common German form is tas Styll, plur. τὶς Styllen.
- 18. Hexametric verse is called the 'nurse' of Homer, inasmuch as, while allowing full play to the varying moods of Homeric poetry, it at the same time regulated and strengthened its growth.—The oracles of Apollo at Delphi were generally delivered in hexameters.

19. This line is a direct translation of the concluding line of the Homeric hymn εἰs ᾿Αφροδίτην: αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ σεῖο καὶ ἄλλης μνήσομ᾽ ἀοιδῆς.

TI.

1. Sommittes = fo take estir sommittes. This participial construction is not accurate in a grammatical point of view. Comp. Coleridge's translation of this distich:

Strongly it bears us along in swelling and limitless billows, Nothing before and nothing behind but the sky and the ocean.

III.

Coleridge has translated this distich also:

In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column,

In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.

IV.

Der fießsigste Gebertstag is one of the most charming idyls in the German language. The subject is of exceeding simplicity. A country schoolmaster celebrates his seventieth birthday and, while he is asleep after dinner, his newly married son, who has already advanced to the dignity of pastor, arrives, with his young wife, nothing daunted by the snowstorm and the bad roads. The scene is at Stolp, now a small town, then only a village in the Prussian province of Pomerania. Comp. also v. 55.—It may be observed that there is an earlier and somewhat shorter version of this poem. We have adopted the latest version given by the poet himself.

- 1. Popilie, a collection of sermons on the principal Sundays of the year. The name is said to be derived from the Latin post illa (sc. verba), commonly subjoined to the texts as a phrase introductory to the sermons themselves.—German rooms are, as is well known, warmed by closed stoves, and not by open fire-places.
- 3. Nathe (properly 'a scar') is here used of the small indentations from which hair has been plucked away: tad Leter hat seine Nathen (Sanders); braunnarbig is explained by Grimm = braungenarbi, von Leter, but without a reference.—Ter Jucht, pl. Juchte, 'Russian leather,' from the Russian just; it is, however, much more common to say ter Juchten.
- 4. gefeguet, 'prosperous.'— Freiterf, the name once used to denote a village with a jurisdiction of its own, and not subject to a lord of the manor.
- 5. Mutter is derived from L. custos, the parish clerk being conceived as the 'guardian' of the sacred vessels and vestments of a church.

- 6. bis auf, 'with the exception of.' Greise ter Berzeit is a somewhat quaint expression to denote sehr alte Greise. Comp. Bermett, below, v. 184.
- 7. Tamm had taught the rising generations of the village both manners (Sitte) and learning (Strenutnis).
- 8. As organist he had played at the weddings, as schoolmaster he and his boys had sung the dirge at the funerals.—Observe the peculiar expression einen himmeg fingen, which would literally mean, 'to get some one out of the way by singing,' but is here employed of singing at the final stage of this world's journey.
- 10. The 'comforting texts' (Sprücke) and 'exhortations' (to a godly life) are contained in the Politic.
- 11. Sein Bluf starrte is less common than murte starr.—Observe the spondaic termination of the line, which is justified in the case of a tetra-syllabic word.
- 12. Raimant or Raiamant is a kind of woollen material, said to have been first manufactured in Brabant, though its name points to an eastern origin, as it is derived from the medieval Greek $\kappa \alpha \mu \eta \lambda \alpha \delta \kappa \omega \nu$. The English form of the word is *calamanco*, for which see Webster.
- 13. In prose we should say mahrent ibm tie Brille eniglitten und sein ülberfarbenes Saurthaar unbetedt war.
- 17. Das erfeb(e)te Seit is the long life graciously granted him by God's mercy.
- 18. In childish imitation of a clergyman, the boy had stood and held forth on a footstool.
- 19. Observe, here and in the preceding line, the omission of the plups. of the auxiliary: hatte. This is not common in prose.—Both mit Neth and the adj. theuer in the next line express the great effort which the poor schoolmaster had to make in order to maintain his boy at the grammar school (sateinishe Εφμε, now commonly called Φηπηαξίμη οr Θεεερτεπιφμές) and university (Marcinic).
 - 21. einhellig is a more select expression than its synonym einstimmig.
- 22. wirthsich, 'economical'; his wife was a good housewife, one of the principal virtues of German ladies.—Versahr is in common use, but Nachsahr, though used even by Goethe and Immermann, is antiquated now and generally superseded by Nachsager. It should, moreover, be observed that Versahr commonly forms the genitive tes Versahren, but even Goethe has once tie Arbeiten eines bechif sinnigen Versahrs (Sanders, 1. 388, 111.).
 - 23. Fernber = aus ter Terne ber, πόρρωθεν .- feines, i.e. tes Baters.
 - 24. The ordinary form is ter Tabad, but Tebad occurs also in Goethe,

and is still employed in the phrase tas ift flarter Tobas, by which we denote something strange and hard to believe.—Frachtwagen, 'carrier.'

- 25. geteen is often used in the sense of promising in solemn terms.—Observe the omission of rag after a verb of promising and declaring.
- 26. This is a shortened conditional clause, = wenn nicht (or falls nicht). Schlwege...hemmten.—verschneien, 'to snow up'; in this and similar instances the prefix ver expresses corrupting and spoiling.—For Grante see note on v. 78 below.
 - 28. empfabn is archaic and poetical instead of empfangen.
 - 30. fith etwas frenten (or frentiten) is commonly used in the sense of indulging in a luxury.
 - 31. Sie hatten geffingt is unusual instead of sie hatten ihre Glaser erstlingen lassen or angesteßen. According to Grimm's Dictionary, v. 1183, the weak verb stingen would appear to be peculiar to Voss. For the custom of gently striking the glasses together when drinking a health, we may refer to Goethe's Hermann and Dor. I. 171, Seiter stangen segleich tie Glaser tes Birthes und Psarrers; see our note in the edition in the Pitt Press Series. See also our Book of Ballads on German History, XXII. 53.—Observe the peculiarly disjointed position of the two genitives dependent on Gesuntheit.
 - 32. faben = feben mochten.
 - 34. fort = immer weiter.
 - 36. In prose: wenn man nur immer mit Gettvertraun und Beharrlichfeit Gutes will, bas führet
 - 37. traut is an adj. expressing unlimited trustworthiness (comp. trauen and treu); hence it is often used as a term of endearment.
 - 38. Imperative expressions like this, in which the verb 'to be' (fei) is omitted, are not at all uncommon in colloquial German.
 - 39. The common form is je...telle. But in phrases of a proverbial character we often find je...je. Observe also the omission of the verb substantive.
 - 40. Voss has varied the common proverb after Unfang ift femer.—Observe the difference between ter Beginn, 'the beginning, commencement,' and tas Beginnen, 'the undertaking, enterprise.'
 - 42. Comp. St Matt. vi. 26, Schet tie Bogel unter tem himmel an: fie fan nicht, fie ernten nicht, fie fammeln nicht in tie Scheunen, und euer himmlischer Bater nahret fie tech. 28. Und warum forget ibr für tie Kleitung? Schauet tie Lilien auf tem Telte, wie fie wachsen: fie arbeiten nicht, auch frinnen fie nicht. 29. 3ch sage euch, tag auch Salomo in aller feiner herrlichfeit nicht befleitet gewesen ift als terfelben eine.
 - 43. aften is less common than aftern = aft merten.

- 44. Sanft=facte, leife, allmählich.—Sinn is used in the sense of the derivative Befinnung.
- 45. Serge=Sergfalt.—The dim. Mütterchen is used in an endearing sense.
 - 46. fie, the two married people.
- 47. Medition is here used as a synonym of action ('respectable'), a use of the word peculiar to Low German dialects: in High German we might say react (Maîte, though even this would be merely colloquial.
- 48. unten means 'to sweep clean.' The poet has employed the Low German form of the word; tie lifte (=tie Gue) denotes a besom somewhat resembling an owl, a kind of mop. In the country it is the custom to strew the floor with sand, and to sprinkle it with water. Comp. below, v. 70.
- 49. Gartinen ('curtains') is the expression used in the North, while in the South Berhänge is preferred.—Der Alfer is less usual than ter Alferen, but comp. the Eng. alcove (Span. alcoba, from Arabic al-kubbatu, 'the vaulted room,' whence also Fr. aucube). The 'Alkoven' in a German house is a curtained recess frequently used as a bedchamber.
 - 50. Terrich is here used in the sense of Tijchrecke.
- 52. Tie Levfeje, from the Greek λευκον τον, 'white violet' (Engl. stock).— Spanister Pseifer, a variety of the plant denominated piper.—Gettad, Engl. wall-flower.
- 53. Maititie, Convallaria majalis, called also Maititumen, Mairițeti, or 3auten in some places. This plant is frequently grown indoors.
- 54. The omission of the e in gefore (a) it is harsh, and would not occur in prose.—In the country we may still occasionally see rooms set out and decorated with plates and other crockery.
- 55. flettinijo, manufactured at Stettin, the capital of the province of Pomerania.
- 56. Blaugeblunt = mit blauen Blumen geziert.— Teuerfiefe is likewise a Low German word, unknown in the South; Grimm, v. 673, explains ein tragbarer Dien in vollomäßigem Gebrauch, and quotes from the Holstein dialect Riefe, durfiefe, the very word used by Voss. In Switzerland small stoves of this kind are called Gluthhunt, on account of the live coals with which they are filled.
- 57. Desem, a Low German word: eine kleine Schnesswage, tie turch eine mit Blei ausgegessene Kelbe, auf einem Seile schwebent, tie Last gegenüber bestimmt, Voss. Grimm, 11. 1028, quotes only the present line in illustration of the word.
 - 58. befaitet = mit Caiten bezogen.

- 59. bebiltert is a formation foreign to ordinary prose; Grimm, 1, 1211 gives 'bebiltern, imaginibus ornare' without any special reference. We should commonly say mit Biltern or Abbiltungen (biltlichen Darftellungen) vertiert.
- $6_{\rm I}$ sq. This and the following lines are capital instances of the minute description of details, in which Voss excels.
- 63. We learn from this line, that just as 'Zacharias' had married his predecessor's daughter, his father himself, the Küfter, had for his wife the daughter of his own predecessor. Die selige Küsterin, 'the late wife of the (last) parish clerk' had bought this remarkable Exprant as a wedding-gift for her daughter, to keep in it her linen, which always forms the special pride of a German housewife, whose thristiness is almost measured by the size of her Reinenschrunt —In all this description, Voss may have depicted the house of his own parents. Voss's father was a schoolmaster, his maternal grandfather a Küster.
 - 65. gungeln = tie Bunge vorftreden.
 - 67. zween is archaic and biblical, instead of zwei.
- 68. This is an instance of the *prolepsis* or *anticipation* of the subject of a dependent clause, which is thereby made the object of the main sentence—a construction so well known to the student of the Greek and Latin languages. (Here, e.g. we might say, η γυνη νοήσασα τὸν γέροντα ως ξκειτο καθεύδων).—Observe the fine expression, in athmentem Εφίμημητε, 'in breathing sleep,' instead of the prosaic in feinem Εφίμημητε.
- 69. It was 'a rush-bottomed chair.' The prefix be in binsensementer expresses that a part only was made of rushes twisted together.
- 71. By so doing the good old woman prevented the clock from striking, and the cuckoo from calling out the hour. We must imagine an old-fashioned clock somewhat like the well-known Black Forest clocks.
- 73. Comp. the noun tas Schneegestöber, 'the snowstorm.' See below, v. 163.
- 74. Dit = Ditwint, one of the roughest and most trying winds in the north of Germany. Comp. below, vv. 119, 182.—wireelte = anjwireelte with an object easily to be supplied by the reader's imagination.
 - 75. More commonly ter Rrahen. The omission of the e is unusual.
- 77. She was not aware of speaking or rather whispering what was uppermost in her thoughts.
- 78. We had the expression Grunte once before, v. 26. In Northern and Central Germany this is the term used of narrow, shallow dells and glens, while Isal denotes a valley surrounded by higher hills or mountains.
 - 79. There is a stress on muß: 'to be pitied is he who must needs

travel on through all this storm.'—In prose we should prefer fern ven ber Ginfebr.

- 80. Poor people go out to gather sticks in the forests, often with pinched stomachs and shivering with cold on account of their insufficient clothing.
 - 81. webi, 'I daresay.'
- 82. The expression is proverbial: es ift ein Metter, tag man feinen hund zur Thur hinaus jagen möchte.—sich erbarmen is here used in the general sense of Barmherzigfeit haben (fühlen) für (gegen) einen.
 - 83. Cohnthen is said in an endearing sense.
- 84. We also say von Kintesbeinen auf. Comp. the Latin a pueris, the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ maidés.
- 85. Mein Gerz wühlt mir is not a common expression. We generally say mein Gerz florft mir or arbeitet mir in ter Bruft herum.—Country-people, and especially old people, have always a certain attachment to this or that innocent superstitious belief, should they be ever so well taught and educated in other respects. (The present passage is quoted in Grimm, 5, 282.) In one of Voss's Low German Idyls 'De Winterawent' we read: Etraft sit e Kater ten Bart, so betütet et Tröme' is en Eprasmert (p. 44 Hempel).
 - 87. The common plirase is tas beteutet Besuch.
- 88. Cyrach's unt is an imitation of the Homeric phrase ἡ ἡα καί, which Virgil has likewise rendered dixit et.—ertnen is more frequently used in a metaphorical sense (e.g. feine Perhaltniffe or Ungelegenheiten ertnen); to denote actual putting in order, it is more usual to say in Prinning bringen.
 - 89. In prose we should expect the plupf, verscheben hatte.
 - 90. Comp. v. 33 above.
- 92. The construction of tagein with the genitive (after the analogy of fretten) is less common than that with the prep. uter. But the verb tagen is often joined with the gen.—Therheit=therighter Greanfe.
- 94. Trillion denotes linen of threefold thread, just as 3willion means a linen stuff of double thread.
 - 95. Her hands tremble with age.
- 96. The adj. biechen is not noticed in Grimm 2, 86, who quotes only the common form biechen, but Sanders 1, 158, III. quotes biechen from Goethe, Voss, and Rückert.—greßfumpig means 'cut in large pieces' (greße Kimpen).
 - 97. We commonly say megicheuchen or vericheuchen.
- 98. Her husband had spared a few flies to keep him company during the winter.

- 99. In prose: sie bob von tem Gesimse.—Besen are goose-quills; Voss himself observes 'Aus Posen, Feterspulen, macht man gefäthte Aussahe ert Pfeisen."
 - 101. In prose : fie hatte alles jum Empfang ter Kinter vorbercitet.
 - 102. Druder, the latch.
- 103. rummein is a mimetic word, like *rumble* in English; but it does not exactly belong to the vocabulary of a choice diction. Sanders quotes it from this passage, and from another one in Voss.
- 104. Marie should be pronounced in two syllables, with the accent on the last.
- 106. Gaftigen Schwungs is the gen. of quality or manner, instead of which we should prefer in prose in hastigem Schwunge.
 - 107. Der Umschwung, the turning of the wheel.
- 108. In this line we have an instance of the peculiar employment of the past participle in an imperative sense, instead of schure sink tebentige kohlen etc. Comp. Goethe, Herm. and Dor. 1, 174, frisch, herr Nachbar, getrunken! and our note on that passage.
- 110. Coffee, just after being roasted, has a fresher and more aromatic flavour,
- 111. Rien=Rienhelz or Rienfran. Fir-wood is much used for lighting the fire, while turf (peat) and beechwood are employed to keep it up when once lighted.—Stammhelz means large solid pieces of the main trunk (Stamm) of the tree.
 - 113. Ginft tas Feuer = wenn tas Teuer ... finft.
- 114. seitig is a very idiomatic word denoting 'unpleasant, disagreeable'; seit is etymologically the same as loath. The connexion of these words may also be seen in such a sentence as this: tie Sache ift mir gang verseitet, I loathe the matter altogether.—In prose we should say, um ten seitigen dreft absumebren.
- 115. Svētting (not a common word), 'one who easily shivers or feels cold,' from frettetn, 'to shiver.'
- 117. A more correct construction would be es braucht grüntlicher Barne (with the gen.). Comp., e.g., the quotations from Schiller given by Grimm 2, 319: es braucht hier feiner Bollmacht, 'there is no need of a letter conferring full power upon you,' and (from Tell): was braucht's tes Grelmanns? Let us do it alone!' But there are also instances in Schiller (see Grimm 2, 318) analogous to the present passage; e.g. Es braucht tiesen thranenvollen Krieg (Wallenstein), 'This tearful war was needed.' Goethe also uses es braucht with the accusative, as is copiously illustrated by Grimm 1. c.—For finterchen comp. v. 121.

- 119. Barich is a word originally appertaining to Low German, which seems to have imported it from Danish; in High German it is commonly used with reference to living beings, ein baricher Menich, ein baricher Ton, ein bariche Besen; and in the adv. barich reten, einen barich ansahren. It is not usual to say ein baricher Bint, or, according to the construction in this passage, ter Bint webt barich, though this agrees with the original meaning of the word, which is 'rough.' See Sanders 1, 87, 11., whose article is far more complete than Grimm's.—suffreisen is an unusual verb, but the noun eine suffreise is quite common.
- 120. māḥtig is another importation from Low German, in which metig has the sense of 'wanton, sportive, frolicsome,' from Bet or Bāḥt, 'wantonness.' Since Voss, the word has been frequently employed in High German; comp. Sanders 3, 1457, 11. It is evident that Voss uses it here in the sense of strong and healthy; comp. 219, where the young wife describes her superabundance of health.—tammetn means 'to work one's way slowly' through something; Grimm 2, 703 quotes the present passage as an illustration of this rare word, which is likewise foreign to High German. In Low German the usual form is tometic.
- 121. Rathermen is a plural (Rather) with the addition of a diminutival suffix, just like Kintermen above, v. 117. This is again a dialectic peculiarity, the correct forms being tas Rathmen, pl. tie Kathmen.
- 122. δαφ is the partition of the stables in which the cows stand.— Εφύπμπλιφει and υμπίπη are the names of the calves. It should be observed that endearing names are in Low German often terminated in inq.
- 123. francin (or francin) is a diminutival derivative of francin, 'to scratch.' It does not appear to be a very common word. We should observe that Voss makes the servant talk in a very idiomatic and natural dialect.
 - 126. The more usual construction is fie schimpfte auf ten Rauch.
- 127. The genuine spelling is emfig (with an e) and not āmfig, as is found in some editions. In Middle High German it is *emezic*. The adj. is related to the name of that industrious little insect, the (English) *emmet*, &mfe, Americ. See Grimm 3, 443.
 - 129. wūrzig is the adverb qualifying tuftenter in the next line.
 - 130. Diele = Sausflur (entrance hall).
 - 131. Muhle = Raffeemühle.
- 132. juvingent is used in the sense of the compound eingmangent, which is often employed to denote 'holding fast' between two things.
 - 133. manter is not merely 'cheerfully,' but also 'busily, actively.'

- 137. verifulnen is here merely a synonym of verifulifien or feil jumation. The verb itself occurs as early as the 13th century, but is used in the special sense of 'bunging' a cask or barrel.
 - 140. Thoms is a shortened form of Thomas.
- 141. Ginen bechren or Ginem tie Ehre geben is a somewhat old-fashioned phrase for visiting some one. It is still generally used in written or printed forms of invitation, thus: Here N. N. wird gebeten, tem Unterzeichneten...tie Chre seines Besuches zu schenken...ven Alters (her), from long ago. Carp had always been the savourite dish of both.
- 142. &ví' er (subj.), 'let him fetch;' the object is omitted, but may be easily supplied from the preceding line.—Ithfid (Eng. 'ticklish') means here 'easily irritated, irritable;' see Grimm 5, 885, where this passage is quoted. Comp. also below, v. 157, 161, and 162, where we have the noun size. Hildebrand (in Grimm) observes 'tað ídeint zugleið eigenjunig, griffig zu fein.'
- 143. Salter is unusual instead of the compound Behalter; here the chests are meant in which fish are kept until wanted.
- 144. menn et auch...fplittette expresses a wish, just as in English we may employ 'if at the same time he would'.... (Comp. the Greek at $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho$ in Homer).
 - 145. beteuten, here 'to explain it to him,' certiorem facere.
- 146. In some editions we read antëmmt. The modification of the vowel in the second and third persons sing. pres. of temmen is somewhat quaint, and now almost out of use.
- 147. faum gesagt is an absolute participial phrase, instead of faum war bies gesagt. We may compare the analogous Latin idiom dictum factum huc abiit Clitipho, Ter. Hautontim. 904; and dictum factum invenerit aliquam causam, id. Andr. 381 (see also our notes on these passages).
- 148. rußicht is a secondary formation instead of rußig. A great many adjectives are in this manner formed both in ig and icht.
- 149. Monard is the name of the dog. Geburtstagsbroden are the leavings of the birthday table.
- 150. Arumpe is a wooden peg with which a door is fastened. According to Hildebrand (in Grimm 5, 2005) this is the name used in Westphalia of a Thurriegel von Hoss, mit zwei Armen, um eine Achse sich brehend. Comp. Fr. crampon.
 - 151. Der (and tie) Dogge is used of a large dog, a bull-dog.
- 152. tas festliche Brod means the bread baked for the feast, i.e. the birthday. Comp. ter festliche Kassee below, v. 170.
 - 153. Er ftredte ausruhente Glieber is not exactly common German,

though readily understood. We should, perhaps, say er stredte seine Otierer and, um sich ausguruhn.

155. The parenthetic sentence tenn inn free is added in explanation of the words in genuting Arbeit: Thoms was working with all his might in order to drive away the cold.

156 sqq. It may be observed that it is a peculiarity of epic poetry that messages are generally delivered in pretty much the same words in which they were originally given. There are many instances of this in Homer.

158. tree (lit. 'in defiance'), in spite of the presence of Master's son and the Pastor.—We should notice the familiarity with which Marie employs the pronoun unfer. She is evidently a favourite servant, as may also be seen from the word Mutter with which she addresses her mistress, below, v. 171.

159. Saderlinglate, a chest in which the chopped straw (Saderling) is kept.

160. Υετιφαή ith, the present instead of the future, denoting a certain and sure promise. So again v. 162.—τεππ after a comparative is archaic and poetical, instead of als.

164. pufter means 'to breathe audibly.'

167. 68 fam: observe the impersonal use of something indefinite and not yet fully known. This is exceedingly common in German. So again, v. 171.

168. hertfingein here 'to approach with tinkling bells.' Sledges in Germany always have bells.

172. verlor = ließ fallen.

176. Das Geffinge is not common instead of Geffingel.—Getrampel is especially used of the heavy tramp of horses.

180. taker should be joined with rief, 'she called out to them'; taker denoting the direction in which the sound of her voice is supposed to go. This appears to be the only possible explanation of the punctuation adopted by Voss himself, and reproduced in our edition; but it should be confessed that it is extremely awkward, and does not suit the character of the German idiom. E. Götzinger proposes to join Wilfemmen taker! so as to mean 'welcome hither,' but then we should expect hier and not taker. Is it possible that Voss originally wrote alther or taker (an old compound instead of the simple hier), and that the awkward taker owes its existence to a misprint or some other error?

183. 'When she had been exhorted to take care of herself.'

184. She means to say that the house, near which she stands, shelters her from the storm.—We should generally say tas haus halt mir ten Eturmping ab.

- 185. The construction unfer Gefchlecht war Berachter is very harsh, instead of alle unferes Gefchlechtes waren Berächter.
 - 186. West here = 'generation,' Beschlicht.
- 188. Einen aus etwas hullen is an unusual phrase, instead of einem tie Umbullung abnehnen, ibn aus ter Sulle befreien.
 - 189. She at once petted and pitied her daughter.
- 191. tes Jahrzeuge Serge is poetical instead of tie Serge für tas F. or tie Beforgung tes F.
 - 192. ted, 'I hope, he is ---.'
- $r_{\rm 93}.$ tuiten means to silence someone by a gesture or by the mere interjection 'tush.'
- 195. tas Gemahi is archaic and biblical instead of the Gemahin. Voss himself observes in a note that he chose this form in imitation of Luther. We may refer to our note in the Ballads on German History, edited in the Pitt Press Series, p. 93 (11. 7). Schiller likewise uses tas Gemahi in this archaic manner, in a chorus in the tragedy Braut von Mehina:

Auch ein Raub war's, wie wir alle wiffen, Der tes alten Fürften ehliches Gemahl In ein frevelnd Chebett geriffen.

- 196. The proverb is wen Gott lieb hat, tem gibt er es im Schlafe. Comp. Ps. exxvii. 2.
 - 197. In prose: in tas gefäuberte Schulzimmer.
 - 199. fie, i. e. tie Mutter.
- 200. Ecountert shews that she admires and praises her daughter's fur while hanging it up.
 - 201. schirmen is a more select expression than beschützen.
 - 203. an's Berg=lagt euch an's Berg truden.
- 204. For aftent (instead of afternt) see above, v. 43.—Comp. Arndt's Lier vom Teltmarichall (=Book of Ballads on German History, XXXVI. 7): So frijch blubt fein Alter wie greifenter Wein (see also our note, p. 147).
- 205. μπινούμει is another illustration of the rule explained in our note on L. I (turchidiffen).
 - 206. Unitsted, the peculiar garb of the Lutheran minister.
- 207. Strighlatt is an endearing appellation often used by caressing mothers; see Grimm IV. 2, 1226, where the present passage is also quoted.
 - 209. fetern is a poetic variety of fertern.
- 211. tie Urme geschmiegt is an absolute participial construction, in which the noun is in the accusative. It corresponds to a Latin absolute ablative. See also our note on *Ballads on German History*, IV. 82 (p. 97).

- 213. In the time of the patriarchs the heart did not hide thoughts differing from those which the tongue uttered.
- 216. In the omission of the indef, article before artiges Kint we may notice an imitation of the imperfect speech of children. In the next line we are at liberty to add cin in both places, but there the omission of the article is in the style of poetry in general.
- 218. cftmale is an emphatic cft; comp. in English oft, often, and often-times.
 - 219. vor lauter Gefuntheit, 'from excessive health.'
- 220. tarfiellent almost=verstellent; he now presents his young wife in a proper and formal manner.
- 221. The common expression is, einen auf Treu unt Glauben annehmen, to accept someone on faith, or on credit, without further proofs and justifications.—gefchlant is less common than schlant, which is read in some editions.
- 222. Compare the expression cin fernhafter Mann, 'a very manly character.'
- 223. In dactylic poetry it is very common to separate a genitive from the noun on which it depends. There are numerous instances of this peculiarity in Goethe's *Hermann and Dorothea*; see our observations in the edition of that poem in the Pitt Press Series, p. xvi. sq.
- 224. We should join Gabe jum Geburtetag. There is also the compound tie Geburtetagegabe (v. 226) or tae Geburtetagegebenf.
 - 225. trob (=tarob) is somewhat antiquated instead of tarüber.
 - 226. mas Befferes is colloquial instead of etmas B.
- 228. tem Manne is dat. ethicus, so common in German. It would, however, be more usual in a phrase like this to say tie Hann ihres Mannes or ihren Mann bei ter Hant.
 - 231. verwunterte Augen, 'wondering eyes.'

We subjoin Götzinger's criticism on this poem which is justly considered one of the gems of German literature:

Der fiebzigste Geburtstag ift tie beste aller Boffischen Itollen unt überhaupt fein bestes Gericht; er ift tas Muster einer Stolle: ein kleines, völlig in sich geschlossenes Bild voll Lieblichteit und heimlichkeit. Gine hantlung, eine Begebenheit im Sinne tes Epos ist nicht tarin, aber lauter lebentige Gruppen, tie in immerwährenter Beweglichteit sint, jeroch immer nur als ein Ganzes, so tag wir nicht tem Streben und tem Schiesseige eines einzelnen helten solgen, ober ten Ausgang einer großen hantlung erwarten.... Es treten (bier) in eigentbumlicher Beise eine Reihe tichterischer Bestebungen zur Schöpfung einer Originaltichtung zusammen, tie sonst wenig mit einanter gemeinsam haben. Nortreutsches Stillleben von ter ausge-

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prägtesten Natur und homer; eine für ten Stand ter targestellten Personen, für einen Schulmeister unt sein Weibchen, fast steife haltung (it appears here, that the author of this criticism is not very samiliar with the life of the North of Germany, else he would have recognized the almost photographic truth of these characters) streng in neußechreutscher Diction (but it will be seen from our notes that even in this particular the poet has succeeded in maintaining the northern character of his poem) und tanchen eine gange Reihe nertreutscher Lefalnamen. Nur tas siederolle Einleben tes Dichters in seinen homer, ter in Best eine Art Auferstehung erlebte, und tie turchaus würtige und etle Gesinnung machten es möglich, tie wirersprechenten Esemente zu neuem, wirtungsvollem Leben zu verbanten.

We may also add the epigram dedicated to Voss by Schiller and Goethe in their \mathfrak{X} enien:

Bahrlich, es fullt mit Wenne bas Gerg, tem Gefange gu horchen, Uhmt ein Canger, wie ber, Tone bes Alterthums nach.

v.

Schiller's poem Der Spagiergang is the most prominent of those elaborate compositions in which he developed, in a poetical form, his philosophical ideas on the relation between Nature and Man. On the one hand we have here a splendid description of the everchanging harmony of nature paralleled with the fresh and vigorous culture of the Greeks, conformable to nature in all its principal phases; on the other hand we see the unnatural and artificial civilisation of the age preceding the French revolution, and those struggles themselves with all their caricatures of social life. But throughout this poem we perceive the longing for a life, in which nature and civilisation shall be in harmonious agreement, and all dissonance shall cease.

- 1—10. Address to Nature, into whose lofty and spacious sanctuary the poet enters with feelings of exuberant joy.
- t. The appellation mein Berg marks at the very outset the poet's deep sympathy with nature. It is 'his own hill' he salutes.—There seems, however, to be a slight inaccuracy in the epithet rethich ftrahlent, which cannot properly be applied to a hill except at sunrise or sunset; while the scene is apparently laid at midday, compare v. 17.
- 4. Oher suggests the idea both of multitude and of song; the birds are the 'choristers' of the boughs, and they are ever in motion (fich migst).
 - 5. Ruhige Blaue, the calm blue sky.
- 7. entites is the participle representing a complete sentence = nachtem er entites entites ift.

- 8. enges Geffrach, 'narrow talk,' i.e. conversation restricted to but few subjects and carried on without a wide sweep of thought.
- 9. equident may be translated by 'reviving,' which is the original sense of the word (quick, 'living').
- 10. The eye drinks in the light *greedily*, as it has long been confined within the narrow limits of a room; the light itself is called energies, because it has an invigorating effect upon a person long kept within doors.
 - 11-20. Description of the varied life upon a sunny meadow.
- 11. Aue originally means land surrounded by water (M. H. G. oueve, 'water' = O. H. G. aha = Lat. aqua), hence in modern German 'a well-watered district.' (See also our notes on Ballads on Germ. Hist. VII. 10.)
- 12. The strife of the ever-changing hues displayed on the meadow is said to be 'charming' or 'delightful,' as it gratifies, and does not jar upon the senses. 'Their sweet strife melts into one harmonious concord' (Lytton).
- 13. verbreitet = ansgebreitet. The carpet of the meadow (see e.g. Johnson's Dict. s. v. carpet) is spread out far and wide.
- 14. folingt=fotanget (cf. v. 24); the path is said to wind through the green field in an artless and natural manner.
 - 15. zweifeint, doubtful whether to settle or fly onward.
- 16. In some editions we find the form rethlichten, which is not so correct as rethlichen; so also gruntichten for gruntichen, v. 32.
- 17. We generally use the plural in this phrase : tie Pfeile ter Cenne Befte = Beftwinte. Comp. Oft in ter fiebzigfte Geburtstag, v. 74.
- 20. We should observe the beautiful alliteration in Dint wegt.—
 veriithert, 'silvered over': the grass receives a silvery tinge from the wind
 that sweeps over it and makes it bend down.
 - 21-26. The wood.
- 21. ambrofist, from the Greek $d\mu\beta\rho\delta\sigma$ ios, 'immortal, divine,' denotes something awful and inspiring us with reverential feelings. The expression $d\mu\beta\rho\sigma\sigma$ i η $\nu\dot{\nu}\dot{\xi}$ occurs in more than one passage in Homer.
- 22. The simple verb schatten is less common in prose than the compounds beschatten and überschatten.
- 23. Ochemmi means here the mysterious twilight of the wood.—ent-flicht mir, is lost to my eyes.
- 25. The adj. laubig is not very common; we should generally say the saubigitter. In English we may also speak of a leafy screen.
 - 26. tas Blane is exactly the same as tie Blane above, v. 5.
- 27-36. On the height now reached (the path was called rising, v. 24) the poet obtains a distant view of mountain scenery.
 - 27. gerreißen is used both transitively (eine Sache gerreißen) and intransi-

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tively (cine Cache gerreißt, 'tears. is torn').—We may say ter Balt öffnet fich, 'the wood opens.' Hence Schiller says ter geöffnete Balt, which is unusual instead of ter fich öffnente Balt.

- 28. Tag= Tagestion; when the poet entered the wood, he described the twilight in it as Nacht, v. 21.
- 29. Unablehear, so far and distant that the eye cannot reach the end of it. The word is repeatedly used by Goethe in Hermann and Dorothea.
- 30. entigt, 'terminates.' The poet speaks of the horizon which seems to terminate the world, as far as he can look. The poetic mind takes the suggestions of fancy as actual reality.
- 31. gāḥingē is the adverb of the adj. gāḥ (instead of which we also have jāḥ); comp. the following formations: blintlingē, meuḍlingē, rūdlingē, rittlingē, iḍrittlingē; and the English darkling (which should not be explained as a participle, see Morris' Outlines, § 311, p. 194) may be paralleled with the adv. tuntelingē still used in some German dialects (see Grimm, D. Gr. 2, 357).
- 32. Mallen means to go by slowly and majestically, hence ein Maller is an appellation sometimes applied to a pilgrim.
- 33. Schiller himself, in a letter to W. von Humboldt, makes the following observation with regard to the repetition of the word enties: 'Daß ter ganze herameter zwischen ten beiten entles einzeschlessen wirt, macht hier, wo tas Unentliche vergestellt wirt, teine übse Wirfung. Es ift selbst etwas ewiges, ta es in seinen Unfang zurudläuft.'
- 36. geläntert = mit einem Gelänter (banister, railing) versesen.—The existence of this pathway is the first trace of the hand of man, modifying and correcting the free agency of nature.
- 37-58. Rural Nature: the Innocence, Mirth and Tranquillity of a rustic population.
- 37. By the words 'the rich shores glide along by me,' the poet means that he traverses them with a rapid step.
- 38. Observe the beautiful alliteration in friblichen Eleis. The epithet is most appropriate, inasmuch as the poet insinuates that industry and diligence spring from inward motives and are delightful to the worker who does his labour with a cheerful heart.—The prosperous valley bears joyful testimony (rūḥmet) to the industry of the labourers.
- 39. The poet means the boundary lines between the single fields, Erengraine. icheiten = trennen, absentern.
- 40. Territh, comp. v. 13 above.—Temeter ($\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \eta \rho = Ceres$), the goddess of agriculture.—wirten is the technical term of weaving and embroidering.

- 41. Law alone preserves mankind; without law, there would be a bellum omnium sentra omnes.
- 42. Comp. Ovid, Met. 1. 127, in the description of the four ages of the world: de duro est ultima ferro. Protinus irrupit venae peioris in aevum Omne nefas: fugere pulor verunque filosque: In quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique Insidiaeque et vis et amor sceleratus habendi.—Formerly Love alone was sufficient to keep man from hurting and injuring his fellow, but now the Law must restrict him.
- 43. in freieren Schlangen = sich immer freier schlängelnt, in immer freieren Bintungen.—geregest, separately laid out. The fields are no longer lest to the sole guidance of Nature, but reduced to order and cultivated by man.
- 44. The road is sometimes 'swallowed up' by the forest, inasmuch as it is lost to the gaze of the beholder.
- 45. formmernt, far-shining—the white road between the green fields that border it on both sides.
- 47. In Germany and Switzerland cows often have bells suspended round their necks. Comp. Schiller, Will. Till: Die braune Lifet (a cow) tenn' ich am Getaut (p. 18 ed. Hempel).—belekt, full of life, lively.
- 48. Whiterfall is used as a dactyl—against the modern rule (see p. 5), according to which it ought to be an amphimacer (---).—In prose we should say test einfamen birten befang, or test birten einfamer befang.—The shepherd turns aside from the haunts of men and tunes his song in solitude.
- 49. The smiling villages form, as it were, a garland along the banks of the river.—Some lie close to the river, others seem to hide themselves among trees, and others are built on the steep sides of the hills.
- 51. Nadpurlid ned denotes a primitive stage of existence when compared with the narrow life of towns, as described below, v. 71 sqq.
- 52. unruhen is transitive, according to the rule explained on I. 1.—We might also say ruhen um or liegen ruhig um.—Tad like the Lat. tectum = haus ('pars pro toto'). The house is 'lowly,' as we see from the next line.
- 54. The tree is here endowed, as it were, with human affection; it *embraces*, and thus shelters the lowly cot with its branches.
- 55. The inhabitants of the country are not yet 'wakened to freedom,' inasmuch as they are still content to abide by the laws of nature like other creatures of nature,—they act according to the laws made by nature, and willingly submit to the compulsion and coercion exercised by nature; hence they are not *free* agents, as they do not create for themselves the conditions regulating their life.

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- 56. enge = einengene, limiting their sphere of action.
- 57. The plural ter Ernten denotes the various 'harvests' gathered within the course of a year, such as Henernte, Obsternte, Rernernte, etc.
- 58. Tagement is used as a dactyl, comp. v. 48.—gleich, 'even,' always alike, without any great changes.
- 59—139. The busy life of towns and the higher aims of society as developed within the walls of a town.
- 59-66. A stately and stiff avenue of poplar-trees announces the approach of a town. The rural character of the landscape disappears.
- 59. ein fremter Geift, not the spirit with which he has hitherto soliloquized, one foreign to nature. Similarly eine fremte fur is employed to express a country that has lost its original character, and has, so to speak, become estranged from itself.
- 62. In a state of nature all elements are still mixed and exist side by side with one another; man, animal, plant, and field, all dwell in close proximity and union; even the most dissimilar things are harmoniously united. But in a state of culture, such as arises in consequence of town life, all things of different species separate; the houses stand by themselves and form streets, being no longer intermixed with fields and trees; the trees are joined in avenues, gardens again are laid out in separate places, etc. (Götzinger).
- 63. Poplar avenues are exceedingly frequent in the south of Germany.— Στάπτε, 'ranks' (both of trees and of men).—The poplar-tree is styled 'proud,' because it is stiff and lofty, cultivated merely as an ornamental tree, and completely barren of fruit. Comp. νετικήμι in the next line.
 - 64. geertneter Bomp=pompbafte Ortnung ('array').
- 65. mirt is twice treated as a short syllable, while in reality it ought to be long. So again v. 71.
- 65. In the arrangement made everything appears to take a *significant* place; there is always a certain purpose and intention in the position assigned to each thing.
- 66. The poplar avenues which lead to the city are compared to a train of proud menials attending on their sovereign.
 - 67-72. The town.
- 68. Here again many editions read fessigten; comp. our note on v. 16. Thurment = gethurmt. In English we may also say 'the towering city.' In the same manner Schiller says in another poem (Melancholie an Laura, st. 3): Unive stells austhurmenten Passike. Comp. also Klopstock, Messiah. VII. 5, 626: rings ertonte tie thurmente Statt. (Milton, L'Allegro, 117, has 'tower'd cities.')

- 69 sq. The Fauni (sportive rural deities) are mentioned as an emblem of rustic life. They were embodiments of the elementary life pervading rustic scenery; in a city, these naïve but living conceptions of *frimitive religion* disappear, while abstract devotion lends a higher (because more spiritual) life to stone (out of which temples and statues are made).
- 71 sq. There is an antithesis here implied in the preposition um in the hexameter, and in in the pentameter. The world *outside* is contracted in town life, the world *within* is quickened and intensified.
- 73—100. Town life develops within the breast of man a large number of social virtues, especially patriotism and religious piety.
 - 73. eifern = fich mit Gifer bestreben.
- 75. The retention of the e of the suffix in a verbal form which has undergone modification of the root-vowel (jæʃaŋ-en—jæʃaŋ-t) is contrary to rule, but occasionally admitted by dactylic poets.
- 78. In this description we should not forget that the poet is always thinking of the early Greek communities. Ancestral sepulchres were then highly honoured, and even religious rites performed there in remembrance of the departed. This is expressed by the verb retricts.
- 79. In almost all Greek cities we find legends of gods once having dwelt there and moved among men as friends and helpers; hence the poet says 'the blessed gods descend from heaven.'—Tetige Götter is also used by Voss as the translation of the Greek $\mu\dot{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\rho\epsilon s$ $\theta\epsilon ot$.
- 80. Ter generate Begirf is the $\tau \ell \mu \epsilon \nu \sigma$ s around the temple of a god. The abode of the god is styled felling, because ornamented and decorated with works of art and pious offerings, by which it is distinguished from the ordinary habitations of mankind.
- 81. The ancients considered *Ceres (Demeter)* as the promulgator of the laws of civilised life. The invention of the plough and other instruments of agriculture was ascribed to her (Preller, *Gr. Myth.* 1, 476, first ed.).
- 82. There is no passage in any ancient writer from which it would appear that the invention of the anchor was attributed to Mercury (Hermes).
- 83 sq. The tale ran that in the reign of Cecrops both Poseidon (Neptune) and Athena (Minerva) contended for the possession of Athens. The gods resolved that whichever of them produced a gift most useful to mortals should have possession of the land. Poseidon struck the ground with his trident and straightway a horse appeared. Athena then planted the olive. The gods thereupon decreed that the olive was more useful to man than the horse, and gave the city to the goddess, from whom it was called Athenae (Dictionary of Classical Biogr. and Mythol.).

- 85. The lion was sacred to Cybele. In works of art she is usually represented seated on a throne, adorned with a mural crown. Lions appear crouching on the right and left of her throne, and sometimes she is seen riding in a chariot drawn by lions (Dict. of Class. Biogr. and Myth.).
- 87. The walls of the first cities (here denoted by €teine) are styled sacred, because all civilisation was propagated from thence.—Pflanzer is not uncommonly used in the sense of 'colonist,' just as a metropolis of colonies is sometimes styled eine Pflanzflätte. Hence we should understand Pflanzer ter Meniopheit of the early colonists who carried the seeds of humanity from the original cities into the towns founded by them. It is, therefore, evident that Meniopheit is here used in the sense commonly attributed to Meniophiopheit. Thus Schiller says in an epigram (the veriopherene Benimmung): Aber theory Benige nur pflanzer the Meniopheit jich fort.
 - 88. The plural Sitten is used in the sense of Gefittung.
- 89. The early legislators were honoured by the appellation of σοφός. Solon, e.g., the Athenian legislator, is one of the seven wise men of Greece.

 —It was the ancient custom to transact law business in the open air, very often at the gates (ξήρτε) of a city. (The Scripture very often speaks of the judicial office of the gate; comp. Deut. xvii. 2, Amos v. 10, 12.) There was generally a great concourse of people there; hence the epithet gefellig
- 90. Penates, the household gods, both those of a private family and of the state, as the great family of citizens.
- 91. Situations like the one described here are not uncommon in the ancient poets.—We might complete the construction in this manner: ten Sängling im Arme haltent.—tie Mütter, matronae in Latin.
- 92. rerichang: comp. v. 44 above. The great distance 'swallows up' the train of warriors, does not allow it any longer to be seen.
- 94. Mudfeft is treated as a trochee, while it ought to be a spondee.—eug, i.e. the departing warriors here addressed by the poet.
- 95. 'Only your glory returned home,' i.e. you yourselves fell fighting for your country. The poet is more particularly thinking of the three hundred Spartans who perished at Thermopylae a. 480 before Christ.—
 3urude is the archaic form instead of the now usual 3urud.
- 97 sq. The original Greek was by Simonides, the great lyric and epigrammatic poet of those times (comp. Herod. 7, 228):

ώ ξείν', άγγελλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις, ὅτι τῆδε κείμεθα, τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι.

See also Cic. Tusc. 1. 42. 101, 'pari animo Lacedaemonii in Thermopylis occiderunt, in quos Simonides—

Dic, hospes, Spartae nos te hic vidisse iacentes, Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur.'

-terten is a somewhat antiquated and pedantic form instead of the monosyllabic tert.

100. Delbaum is treated as a trochee, while it ought to be a spondee.

101—120. Social life begets industry and lucrative pursuits, in consequence of which riches pour in.

101. freh is joined with the genitive, as is often the case in an elevated style; in prose we should prefer freh uber eine Sache.

102. The River-god himself seems to beckon the citizens to foreign trade and adventures. River-gods are commonly represented seated within reeds.—Maulid is the translation of the Lat. caeruleus, so often joined with sea and water in general.

103. Trust (Gr. $\partial \rho \hat{v}_s$ = an oak or a tree), the nymph of the tree, whose life is destroyed with her abode.

Gine Dryas lebt' in jenem Baum .- Schiller, Die Gotter Griechenlants.

104. the tennernte laft, the tree which falls down with a thundering erash.

105. Felebruch is unusual instead of Steinbruch, 'a quarry.'

106. Θφιμφι. The technical expression in the language of miners is εφαφι, a shaft.

107. Multiber is one of the surnames of Vulcan, the god of fire.—Ambeğ, 'anvil,' should be spelt as here, with an ÿ, and not with a mere ¢, as it is derived from the old verb bôzen, 'to strike.'

100. ter lein is the linen thread, ter Leinfaten.

111. Schiller has employed the foreign term ter Pitot (Eng. pilot, from Dutch pijloot), instead of the German form ter Lectic.

112. ter heimische deiß denotes the products (Erzeugnisse) of homeindustry.

113. Some are going out, bent on exporting the fruits of their industry, while others return in glee, laden with the riches of distant shores (importing).

115. winmein, to be all astir with busy life.—ter stain (properly the crane, by means of which ships are laden and unladen) seems here to denote the whole place in the harbour, where the crane is erected.

116. wuntern is unusual instead of fich wuntern.

117. Etapel denotes here 'the store' or 'magazine.' Comp. Horace's illum (iuvat) si proprio condidit horreo Quidquid de Libycis verritur arcis.— Grnte= Ertrag, the productions of the whole earth.

- 119. feet (like the Latin coquere, sol coquit poma), of maturing by excessive heat.—\$\pi\ullet(\text{in})\text{in}\text{
- 120. For Amaltha see *Lict. of Myth*. The horn of Amalthea is proverbial of never-failing plenty; it is identical with *cornu copiae* (=tas Full hern). Comp. Ovid, *Fasti*, v. 123 sqq.
 - 121-138. Rise of art, science, and philosophy.
- 121. Quat, here outward prosperity, prosperous circumstances. From the union of prosperity and talent spring the heavenly issue of art, science and philosophy.
- 122. gefäugt, nursed.—Künste ter Lust = schene Künste, 'artes liberales.' These merely minister to recreation (Lust), but are not classed with industrial pursuits (Gewerbe, above, v. 101).
- 123. nachabmentes Leben, imitative or mimic life. In prose we should perhaps prefer eine Nachabmung tes Lebens.—The noun ter Bittner is more select, because more rare, than ter Bittbauer.
- 124. The stone received life and feeling; it seemed to have soul and animation, when shaped by some potent sculptor.
- 125. Münftliche Simmel=vaulted ceilings, skies, as it were, produced by art.
- 126. Bautheon ('containing all gods'), a temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. It is still in existence, though converted into a Christian church (Santa Maria della Rotonda).
- 127. Iris, the swift messenger of the gods; see Dict. of Mythol.— Senne is a less usual form than Schuc. It is quoted by Sanders from Goethe, and even from so modern a writer as Freiligrath. Geibel, too, uses it: Die Senne schwirt, ter Bieil erklirt (Gedichte, I. p. 154).
- 128. We often use the compound tas Brudenjech to denote the 'arch' of a bridge.
- 129. Schiller is evidently thinking of Archimedes, for whom see note on poem VI.—beceutent=beceutjam 'full of import and significance.' 3irfel refers to the well-known words Archimedes is reported to have called out to the Roman soldier rushing into his study, 'ne turba circulos meos.' (In ordinary German, 3irfel denotes the instrument, a compass; a 'circle' is ein &rciš.)
- 130. By his subtle investigations (forform) the natural philosopher endeavours to trace the operations of the master-mind of the Creator.—
 Leich(eichen is properly used of the huntsman who softly steals up to and surprises his prey.

- 13t. The peculiar power of the magnet is personified, so to speak, in the expressions saffer ('repelling') and sieten ('attracting').
- 132. The human mind builds up theories of the origin and development of sound (Riang) and light (Straft).
- 133. The law is called 'familiar' (vertraut), because with the discovery of the law governing and producing the phenomena of nature, all 'strangeness' disappears. What had appeared to the untutored mind as merely accidental (3ufall) or as a miracle that filled it with fear and wonder (graufente Bunter), has now become subject to law and may be considered a familiar fact.
 - 134. 'Seeks, through the shifting evanescent shows,
 The Central Principle's screne repose.'

Lord Lytton's Transl.

- 135. The great thoughts and discoveries of wise men would be lost to posterity, had not man lent them a body and a voice by the invention of writing. Hence the expression, tas retente Blatt, 'the speaking page,' in the following line.
- 137. Da, when all these inventions and discoveries are made.—Just as the human eye is filled with wonder and rapture at the beauty of a land-scape when the misty veil that hangs over it begins to melt away, so the mind's eye is filled with wonder and delight when the beauties of truth are laid open to it and the mists of delusions (Nebel bed 2Dahnes) dissolve before the rays of day.
- 138. Das Octifite is a highly poetical word, once familiar in old German, almost lost for a time, but reintroduced by Klopstock and Herder, see in Grimm, IV. 2, p. 1768—1772, the excellent article by Hildebrand. In the present passage Octifite, which is properly the same as $\pi\lambda\acute{a}\sigma\mu a$ in Greek, has passed into the sense of 'phantom.'
- 139-162. Man has emancipated himself from Nature and strays from it so far as to become unnatural and godless.
- 139. Teffein, the fetters in which man is entangled in his primitive state of nature; man is now 'blessed' (tegtüdt), because he has learnt the free use of his intellectual faculties. But he has also incurred another danger by overleaping the restraints of Nature.—3crtiff et etc.=wenn et nur nicht zertiffe ('utinam ne rumperet' in Latin).
- 140. Scham is used in the sense of the Greek αίδώς or the Latin verscondia.
- 141. Freiheit may well be defined as 'absence of fear' = Furthtefisfeit; but unfortunately it is often mistaken for 'absence of restraint' or 'licen-

tiousness'=3ügellejigfeit.—Observe the effective variation of the accent in Freiheit and Freiheit.

- 142. Nature is styled 'sacred' because she imposes a salutary restraint upon the wild and loose (furturn) passions of mankind.
- 143. Faith and Morality are the *anchors* by which man is held fast to the safe shore; as soon as his 'bark is tempest-tossed' by passion and wild desire, these anchors are torn and he is swept away by the mighty torrent.
 - 144. ter fluthente Strom = tie Bluth ter Stromung.
 - 145. Unentlich, infinite space where no land is to be seen.
- 146. ter ofuthen Gebirg means the high crests of the waves which rise up like mountains.
- 147. Just as the sailor who is cast adrift on the wild waves can only be guided by the 'true-fixed and resting quality' of the 'northern star' (Shaksp. Julius Casar, III. 1. 61), so man when carried along by passions has only his conscience left for his guide. But even the 'constant' (δεδατειδή) stars of the 'Wain' are overcast and hidden by the clouds, and God's voice in our bosom—our conscience—is deadened by the turmoil of our passionate desires.—Στ Ψαισι is the ancient appellation of the Great Bear, comp. Homer, ε. 273: ἄρκτον, ἡν καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐπίκλησιν καλέουσιν, 'the Bear, surnamed the Wain,' in Chapman's rendering (p. 343 ed. Shepherd), 'the northern team' in Pope (Od. v. 347), auch tie Ψατίι, tie feuit ter Ṣimmeſŝwagen genannt wirt, Φοβ. Comp. also W. Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, I. 17. 170: 'Arthur's slow wain his course doth roll In utter darkness round the pole,' and Charles' wain in Shaksp. Henry IV. 1. II.
- 148. ter Oett im Busen would seem to remind us of Socrates' way of denoting Conscience as a δαιμόνιον or God's voice in man's breast.
- 149. Comp. the saying ascribed to Talleyrand, 'Speech was given to man not to declare but to hide his thoughts.'
- 150. Comp. Euripides' famous or rather infamous line : $\dot{\eta}$ γλῶσσ' ἐμώμοχ', $\dot{\eta}$ δὲ φρην ἀνώμοτος, 'My tongue took an oath, but my heart is unsworn.' Hence the *reservatio mentalis* of the Jesuits.
 - 151. Friendship and love are sullied by treachery.
 - 152. Spforhant = συκοφάντης. See Greek Dict.
- 153. ter Verrath=ter Verräther, just as tie Uniquib=ter Uniquilige. The innocent are accused of the greatest crimes by scoundrels and traitors. So it should be understood, rather than of virgin innocence betrayed by the voluptuary.
 - 155. Feil='vilis,' venal; thought becomes venal, when even intellect

sells itself for money and pleads for things in which it does not believe. Then the heart (\mathbb{R}ruft) is debased (grifting). In the same way, Love is no longer a *free* offering, rendered with godlike nobleness, but a ware to be had for money.

- 157. The construction fid (acc.) einer Sade annuaßen is less usual in conversational German than fid (dat.) eine Sade annuaßen; but see Grimm, I. 406, where numerous instances of the first construction are quoted from Goethe and Schiller.—Fraud (Imposition) assumes the outward guise of Truth and desecrates the precious utterances of Nature. 'The sacred signs of Truth, i. e. of true feeling, are tears and smiles, the tone of the voice, the expression of the face, kisses and embraces. If Hypocrisy succeeds in imitating even these, true and genuine feeling is doomed to silence.' Götzinger. Comp. the instance of Cordelia, Shaksp. Lear I. 1. 63.
- 159. tas betürftige Herz, the heart wanting to express its emotions in outward signs.
- 161. 'As a rule, no virtues are more talked about than those which have no actual existence. The more right and law are trampled down by the judge himself, the greater is the boast made of justice.' Götzinger.
- 162. Not Law itself stands by the side of the throne, but only the phantom of Law.
- 163-172. Despised Nature claims her right, and Revolution once more restores Man to the freedom of his natural state.
- 163. Iang is first used short (which is wrong), and then long (which is right).—The artificial and corrupt life produced by the over-refinement of misguided civilisation is styled a 'mummy,' inasmuch as it preserves the outward semblance and shape of the being, but without the soul and the life that were once in it. In illustration of this passage, Götzinger quotes from Herder's Praintien zur Geschichte ter Philosophie ter Meuschheit: "Nicht nur einzelne Personen überleben sich, sentern nech viel mehr und länger segenannte pesitisch meralische Personen, Ginrichtungen, Bersassungen, Stänte, Gorporationen. Oft steht Jahrhunterte lang ibr Körper zur Schau ta, wenn tie Seele tes Körpers längst entssohen ift, oder sie schliehen als Schatten umber zwischen lebentigen Gestalten."—bestehn Bestant haben, 'to endure.'
 - 165. cherne Bante are powerful, irresistible hands.
- 166. tas Gebau is earlier and less usual than tas Gebaute. See Grimm s. v., where (IV. 1, p. 1655) the present passage is quoted.
- 167. Ligerin should be referred to Menjaheit, v. 169. Humanity, long kept in check by the restraints of a superficial refinement, resembles a tigress confined and apparently tamed within her cage; but suddenly she remembers her former wild life and her natural state (numitifier Mate,

a wood in Numidia, i.e. Africa), and now she becomes again terrible (jópræfító) by this sudden return to Nature. Compare—

Befabrlich ift's ten Leu ju meden, Unt grimmig ift tes Tiger's Bahn, Beroch ter ichredlichfte ter Schreden Das ift ter Menich in feinem Wabn.

Schiller, Das Liet von ter Glode, 379-382.

It should be observed that towards the end of the 18th century there was a tendency in French literature, especially in the writings of J. J. Rousseau, to recommend 'returning to Nature' as a panacea for the evils brought on by the artificial civilisation of the age of Louis XIV. and XV. In his Discours sur l'origine de l'inégalité parmi les hommes (Amsterdam, 1755), p. 258 sq., Rousseau relates the history of a savage who was brought up in all the refinements and enjoyments of civilisation, but who gave it up voluntarily, and returned to live with his savage brethren, and this has also furnished the subject of the frontispiece of Rousseau's work. On p. 214, Rousseau observes: 'De la société et du luxe qu'elle engendre, naissent les arts libéraux et mécaniques, le commerce, les lettres; et toutes ces inutilités qui font fleurir l'industrie, enrichissent et perdent les États.' And on p. 217, he has the following eloquent address to readers of a philosophic turn of mind—an address quite in harmony with the conclusion of Schiller's poem: 'O vous qui ne reconnaissez pour votre espèce d'autre destination que d'achever en paix cette courte vie; vous qui pouvez laisser au milieu des villes vos funestes acquisitions, vos esprits inquiets, vos cœurs corrompus et vos désirs effrénés; reprenez, puisqu'il dépend de vous, votre antique et première innocence, allez dans les bois perdre la vue et la mémoire des crimes de vos contemporains, et ne craignez point d'avilir votre espèce en renonçant à ses lumières pour renoncer à ses vices.'

- 169. We should observe the poetical and highly effective arrangement of the words. In prose we should have to say, his...einer Tigerin gleich...tie Menscheit aussteht mit ter Wuth tes Verbrechens unt tes Glents.
- 170. This line has quite recently received a terrible illustration in the conflagration of Paris, planned and partly executed by the *Communusts*. Man, driven to despair by the artificial restraints imposed upon him by society, at once jumps to the extreme by destroying the whole fabric, instead of merely altering and remodelling those parts of it which confessedly stand in need of improvement.
 - 171. Ictig geben is said after the analogy of the expression frei geben.

- 172. Comp. the second extract from Rousseau given in our note on v. 167.
- 173—188. While meditating on the ruin caused by artificial civilisation the poet has left the city far behind him, and has once more come into the wilds of primitive nature.
 - 173. Grunte = Abgrunte.
- 175. Gardens and hedgerows had hitherto accompanied the poet's way and reminded him that he was not far from the habitations of man. Hence they are styled vertraute Begleitung, 'familiar company.'
- 178. In prose we should perhaps have said martet auf, but the poet remains even here true to his art in lending life and feeling to stone, of which he says that it 'hopes' for the hand to shape it.
- 179. Observe the short quantity of Back in the compound Gieffact. This would be deemed erroneous nowadays.—Minne, 'cleft' through which the cataract comes down.
- 180. entruftet, as if the torrent were indignant that any resistance should be offered.—We should observe the contrast this scene of nature—strong, powerful, wild and solitary—offers to the peaceful scene with which the poet opened his poem.
- 182. Geneille, 'welkin,' a collection of clouds (Welfen). This collective sense is imparted by the prefix ges.—The solitary eagle 'towering in his pride' forms the sole connecting link between the world and the clouds.
 - 183. The winds are often represented as winged deities.
- 186. The terrible scenes of the Revolution appear to the poet as 'horrible imaginings,' the memory of which is now dispelled by the purer air of the lofty and solitary heights.
- 187 sq. This passage is anything but easy to explain. Most probably, the poet means to say ter finftre Traum (of revolutionary destruction) flurste hinab (sank down, disappeared) mit tes Lebens furchtbarem Litte (as soon as the terrifying picture of life, of human stir and turmoil, disappeared) und mit tem flurscuten (=abflurscuten) Thale (when the valley lay at my feet, when my eye saw the valley sinking down precipitously before me who am now standing on the height). It must, however, be confessed that the phrase flurscutes Thal is somewhat obscure.
- 189—200. Let man when wearied with life and tossed about by passion and wild desire, return to the silent and tranquil majesty of Nature, there to breathe new strength and courage.
- 191. Ewig should be considered as an adverb, 'for ever.'—ter Wille is the individual inclination and resolution of man, who is never content to abide by one and the same purpose and rule, but is full of changes and

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vagaries. But Nature remains one and the same in spite of all these changes, and hence we find here the harbour of our life.

193. tie Schone is a poetical word instead of tie Schonheit. Comp.

195. In a letter written in 1789 Schiller has the following reflections, which are strikingly like those we find here: Wie wehlthätig ift uns tech tie Atentität, tas gleichförmige Beharten ter Natur! Wenn uns Leitenschaft, innerer und äußerer Tumult lange genug hin und her gewersen, wenn wir uns selbst versoren haben, so sinten wir sie immer als tie nämliche wieter, unt uns in ihr. Auf unserer Slucht turch tas Leben legen wir jete genossen Lus, jete Gestalt unseres wantelbaren Wesens in ihre treue Hant nieter, und wohlschaften gibt sie uns tie auwertrauten Güter zurüch, wenn wir sommen unt sie wieter fortern. (See Schiller's Gedichte, erl. von H. Viehoss, 3, 66). In the same way the poet says here that Nature preserves to the Man whatever the Boy and the Youth have consided to her.

197. gleicher=nie medicliner; Nature always gives to all her children the same 'milk of human kindness.'

198. Comp. v. 5.

199. Götzinger aptly compares two lines from Hölty's Aufmuntering 31t dreate:

Noch scheint ter liebe Mont so belle, Wie er turch Arams Baume schien.

200. The same sun that shed his rays over Homer's world, shines also upon us.

It is hardly to be doubted that Schiller derived the idea of his 'Walk' from an actual walk, and a passage in one of his essays (quoted by Viehoff, 3, 49) may serve to show that objects utterly unsuggestive to the ordinary mind may prove 'meet food' for a mind both poetic and philosophic as Schiller's was. Schiller writes as follows: Ter Weg von Etuttgart nach Sohenheim ift gewisseruaßen eine versinnslichte Geschichte ter Gartentunst. In ten Truchtseltern, Weinbergen und wirthschaftlichen Garten langs ter Langtraße zeigt sich tem Betrachter ter erste physische Ansang ter Gartenfunst, entblößt von aller ästbeischen Berzierung. Run aber empfängt ihn tie französische Gartenfunst sichlichen Gerwattal unter ten langen und schressen Pappelwähren, welche tie freie Lantsschaft mit Hebenheim in Berbintung sehen und turch ihre tunstmäßige Gestalt schon Erwartung erregen. Dieser scierliche Gintruck steigt sich bis zu einer sah peinslichen Spannung, wenn man tie Gemächer tes berzoglichen Schlosses turchwantert. Durch ten Glanz, ter hier von allen Seiten tas Auge trückt, wird tas Betürsnis

nach Simplicität bis zum höchften Grate getrieben, und ter läntlichen Natur, tie ten Reisenten auf einmal in tem sogenannten englischen Ders empfängt, ter seierslichste Triumph bereitet. Aber tie Natur, tie wir hier sinten, ist tiesenige nicht mehr, ven ter wir ausgegangen waren. Es ist eine mit Geist beseelte und turch Kunst eraltirte Natur, tie nun nicht bles ten einsachen, sentern selbst ten turch Cultur verwöhnten Menschen bestiebigt. It may be added that the wildness of primeval nature as described at the end of the poem, dissers widely from the artistic neatness of the Duke's 'English Village,' though each in its way may tend to soothe the overwrought and wearied spirit of the poet.

Schiller's own judgment of his Enginerang is contained in a letter to Körner, written on Sept. 21, 1705, where he says, Die Glegie (which was the title originally chosen) macht mir viel Freute. Unter allen meinen Sachen halte ich fie fur tiejenige, welche tie meifte poetische Bewegung bat, und tabei tennoch nach strenger 3weckmäßigfeit fertschreitet. His friend W. von Humboldt was most enthusiastic in his praises of the poem. He wrote as follows, on Oct. 23, 1795: Webin man fich wentet, wird man turch ten Beift überrascht, ter in tiefem Stude berricht, aber vorzuglich ftart wirft bas leben, bas tiefes unbegreiflich icon organisirte Bange beseelt ... Es bat ten reichften Stoff, unt gerate ten, ter mir meiner Unficht ter Dinge nach immer am nachften liegt. Ge ftellt bie veranterliche Strebfamfeit ter Menichen ter fichern Unveranterlichfeit ter Natur gur Ceite, führt auf ten mahren Gefichtspunct, beite zu überseben, unt verfnupft somit alles Bodifte, mas ein Menich zu tenfen vermag. Den gangen großen Inhalt ber Beltgefdichte, tie Summe unt ten Gang alles menfchlichen Beginnens, feine Erfolge, feine Befebe und fein lettes Biel, Alles umichließt es in wenigen, leicht ju überfebenten, und toch fo mabren und erschöpfenten Biltern. Das eigentliche poetische Bertienft fceint mir in tiefem Gerichte febr groß; faft in feinem Ihrer übrigen fint Stoff und Form fo mit einanter amalaamirt, ericeint Alles fo turchaus als tas freie Werf ter Phantafie. Borguglich icon ift tie Mannigfaltigfeit ter verschietenen Bilter, tie es aufstellt. Das Gemuth wirt nach und nach turch alle Stimmungen geführt, teren es fabig ift. Die lichtvolle Beiterfeit tes blos malenten Unfange latet bie Phantafie freuntlich ein und gibt ibr eine leichte, finnlich angenehme Beichaftigung; bas Schauervolle ter tarauf veranterten Raturfcene bereitet gu großerem Ernft vor und macht tie Folge noch überrafchenter. Mit tem Menfchen tritt nun tie Betrachtung Aber ta er noch in großer Ginfachbeit ter Natur getreu bleibt, braucht fich ber Blid nicht auf viele Begenftante zu verbreiten. Allein ter erften Ginfalt folgt nun tie Gultur, und tie Aufmertfamfeit muß fich auf einmal in alle mannigfaltigen Gegenstante tes gebilreten Lebens und ihre vielfachen Bechfelwirfungen gerftreuen. Der Blid auf tas lette Biel tes Menschen, auf tie Sittlichfeit, fammelt ben berumfcweisenten Beift wieder auf einen Punet. Er fehrt bei ter Bermilterung tes Menfchen gur roben Natur wieber in fich gurud und wird getrieben, tie Auflojung

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tes Witerstreits, ten er ver Augen sieht, in einer Itee auszusuchen. Se entlassen Sie ten Leser, wie Sie ihn am Ansange turch sinnliche Leichtigkeit einlaten, am Schluß mit ter erhabenen Sache ter Bernunft. We may also add Lord Lytton's criticism. 'The sense of beauty must be dull in those who cannot perceive the exquisite merits of this description—the rapid vigour with which what Herder called "the World of Scenes" shifts and shimmers, and the grand divisions of Human History are seized and outlined—and the noble reflections which, after losing himself in the large interests of the multitude, Solitude forces upon the Poet at the close.' (Schiller's Poems, translated by Bulwer.)

VI.

Archimedes, the most famous of ancient mathematicians, distinguished himself chiefly during the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus. The excellent engines constructed by the philosopher obliged the enemy to convert the siege into a blockade. Livy speaks at considerable length of the wonderful effects of these engines, XXIV. 34, where he styles Archimedes 'unicus spectator caeli siderumque, mirabilior tamen inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum operumque.' Compare also Polybius VIII. 6-9, where Marcellus' engines, the σαμβύκαι, are mentioned and described. Polybius we read that the Romans commenced the siege 'without taking into account the power of Archimedes, and without foreseeing that a single mind can sometimes do more than a multitude of hands' (οὐ λογισάμενοι την 'Αρχημήδους δύναμιν, οὐδὲ προϊδόμενοι ὅτι μία ψυχὴ τῆς ἀπάσης ἐστὶ πολυχειρίας έν ένίοις καιροῖς ἀνυστικωτέρα). According to Plutarch, Marc. 17. Marcellus himself called his scientific adversary a 'geometrical Briareus' (οὐ παυσόμεθα πρὸς τὸν γεωμετρικὸν τοῦτον Βριάρεων πολεμοῦντες). In the same chapter of Plutarch's Life of Marcellus we meet with the principal thought of Schiller's epigram, and there can be no doubt that the poet wrote it after perusing the account given by Plutarch. The words are as follows: 'He considered all study of merely mechanic arts and in general all science tending to practical use as something unworthy and altogether trade-like, and concentrated his whole ambition upon those things in which honour and zeal may be manifested without any tendency to practical necessity' (την περί τὰ μηχανικά πραγματείαν καὶ πασαν όλως τέχνην χρείας έφαπτομένην άγεννη καὶ βάναυσον ηγησάμενος είς έκεινα καταθέσθαι μόνα την αὐτοῦ φιλοτιμίαν, οἶς τὸ καλὸν καὶ περιττὸν ἀμιγές τοῦ ἀναγκαίου πρόσεστι).

The leading thought of the present epigram—that scientific study should be carried on from ideal love of truth, and not merely with a definite practical purpose—is expressed by Schiller in more than one passage of his works, e.g. in his second letter on æsthetic education he says: ter Lanf ter Begebenbeiten hat tem Genius ber Zeit eine Nichtung gegeben, tie ihn je mehr und mehr von ter Kunst tee Ireals zu entsennen troht. Zeht herrscht tas Betürfnis und beugt tie gesunkene Menschheit unter ihr tyranuisches Ioch. Der Nuhen ist tas große Irel ter Zeit, tem alle Kräste fröhnen, alle Talente hultigen sollen: and again in an epigram on 'Wissenschaft':

Einem ift fie bie bobe, tie himmlische Gottin, tem antern Gine tuchtige Rub, tie ibn mit Butter versvergt.

- 2. Cinweißen, 'to initiate,' properly used of a sacred and religious act. Hence the adj. gëttlich, vv. 2 and 5.
 - 5. verseten, a more select expression than antworten and erwitern.
- 7. rie steretiche (καιης), 'mortal art,' is what Plutarch calls ἀγεννής καὶ βάναυσος in the passage referred to: an art merely providing for the practical wants and requirements of mortal man, without regard to the immortal portion of his being, his mind and intellect.
- 8. The wife is here regarded merely as a domestic drudge, and takes the place of the tudging sum in the line quoted above; the more ideal conception of the wife as a companion of the husband was, on the whole, foreign to the ancients.

VII.

In 1720, the Prince d'Elbœuf had ordered a well to be made at an estate he possessed at Portici. It was then that three statues were found, and when further excavations were made, the city of Herculanum (or Herculanum) was discovered. It was at a somewhat later period that the buried remains of Pompeii were found. Schiller has combined the peculiar features of Herculanum and Pompeii in one picture. The eruption of Vesuvius, by which these cities were buried, took place A.D. 79, in the reign of the Emperor Titus; we possess a detailed description of it in two letters written by Pliny the younger to the historian Tacitus, in which he

relates the death of his uncle, the elder Pliny, whose scientific zeal carried him too near the scene of destruction.—See also Lord Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii.

- r. The poet's imagination has carried him to the very spot. A well was to be dug—a buried city rises out of the ground!—The expression trintfarer Quell is used by Schiller in the poem ter Kaufmann, v. 4, Raufd' ibm ein trintfarer Quell.
- 2. There is a certain emphasis on mus, and for this reason it may be tolerated with a long quantity in this passage.
- 4. τα3 επτητοή πε (Θεήφιεφτ), a race whose days have long since fled, gone by.
- 5. Pompeii was a town in Campania, where many Romans appear to have possessed country-houses. Herculaneum was quite Greek. The poet may therefore well call both Greeks and Romans to view the cities now risen up from under the lava.
- 6. As its name indicates, the origin of Herculaneum (or Ἡράκλειον, as Strabo calls it) was attributed to Hercules, who was said to have come to Italy on his expedition to the Hesperides.
- 7. Schiller uses Giebel in the sense of the Latin culmen, as denoting merely the top of a house, but properly speaking the term cannot be applied to the flat roofs of ancient houses. In this sense, strigen is likewise out of place, as the roofs of ancient houses cannot be said to 'rise up.'—raumig is less common than geraumig.—Perticus, 'a walk covered with a roof and supported by columns, at least on one side' (Dict. of Antiq.).
- 9. The first discoveries made at Herculaneum were a temple of Jupiter with statues, and a theatre still quite intact. According to Dio Cassius, LXVI. 23, the inhabitants of Pompeii were just assembled in the theatre when the ashes poured over their city by the raging Vesuvius overwhelmed them ($\pi\rho\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\iota$ καὶ $\pi\delta\lambda\epsilon\iota$ s $\delta\iota\sigma$ $\delta\lambda\alpha$ s, $\tau\delta$ $\tau\epsilon$ Ήρκονλάνεον καὶ $\tauο\dot{v}s$ Πομπηίουs, $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ θεάτρω $\tauο\hat{v}$ $\dot{\sigma}\dot{\nu}\dot{\nu}\lambda$ ον αὐτῆς καθημένον, κατέχωσε '(the mountain) buried moreover two whole cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, while the population of the latter was sitting in the theatre').
- 10. We should observe that one and the same comparison underlies the two expressions Müntungen and fluthent. By Müntungen ('ostia') Schiller designates the entrance to the stairs by which the seats of an ancient theatre were divided into a number of compartments ('cunei').
- 11. The deserted stage gives the poet the impression of a performance suddenly interrupted and now to be completed.
- 12. Attreus' Θεύπ ('Ατρείδης), Agamemnon who sacrificed Iphigenia at the altar of Artemis at Aulis. On his return, Agamemnon was killed by

D.

Klytemnestra, who had not forgiven him her daughter's violent death. She herself was subsequently killed by her son Orestes, who was then persecuted and driven mad by the Eumenides (Furies). The history of the house of Atreus formed the subject of many ancient tragedies; there are such extant by Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Seneca.—her graufente Gort denotes the Furies.

- 13. Der Bogen tes Siegs is unusual instead of ter Siegesbegen, 'arcus triumphalis.'
- 14. The sella curulis was the ivory chair of state used by the consuls, practors, curule ædiles, and censors. See Dict. of Ant.
- 15. Lictor, an official attendant of a magistrate, especially the consul. The lictors carried the *fasces* (i.e. rods bound in the form of a bundle and containing an axe, &cit, in the middle, the iron of which projected from them) on their shoulders (*Dict. of Ant.*).
 - 16. The apostrophized form 3eug' is rather harsh before a consonant.
 - 18. ber ichmälere Beg is the side of the road intended for walking.
- 19 sq. Roman houses were, as a rule, without windows towards the streets; the rooms opening upon small courts from which they received their light.—heimlich = so tag man sich tarin taheim (or heimisch) fühlt.
- 21. Laten, the shutters of the windows, fenestræ, which were mere apertures, for the most part not covered with glass or anything else.
- 22. Here also some editions read imautrigue, a form now rejected by correct writers.
- 23. The poet speaks as if the light of day were now falling into the long-deserted rooms and revealing the objects contained in them.—Bānfe, 'lecti,' used by the ancients for reclining on at dinner.
- 24. buntes Geftein denotes mosaic work, opus musicum, which is composed of small stones of various colours.—@ntidy is generally used as a masc., but Grimm quotes the neuter from Voss, who translates the Latin area by this word in Virg. Georg. 1. 192.
- 25. There were many mural paintings or frescess found at Pompeii, most of them as fresh as if they had been painted but yesterday.
- 26. In prose we should amplify the thought : fieht tech fein Bert fo frijch aus, als wenn er eben erft ten Pinfel weggeworfen hatte.
- 28. Bestón, a French term, 'guirlande ou faisceau de petites branches d'arbres, garnies de leurs feuilles, et entremêlées de fleurs, de fruits, etc., qui sert ordinairement de décoration, et que l'on suspend alors par les extrémités de manière que le milieu retombe. Il se dit aussi des ornements représentant des festons que les architectes, les sculpteurs, les peintres, mettent dans leurs ouvrages, pour les orner, pour les embellir. Il se dit également de

alleoupures en forme de festons' (Dict. de l' Académie). Grimm does not give Beston in his German Dictionary.—Bistung here = Gebiste.

- 29-34 contains descriptions of the subjects of some of the frescoes which strike the poet's eye.
 - 32. For Faun comp. note on the Spaziergang, 69.
- 33. fie, i.e. the Bacchantin (v. 31). The poet represents the different pictures, as if the dancing and the sleeping bacchants and the one on the Centaur were always one and the same, though in different attitudes. This is not, however, so in reality, as the paintings from which Schiller draws his descriptions were found in very different parts of the town.
- 34. Γτίτφ = Γτειτίη, muthig. Comp. v. 36.— Σφυγίμε (θύρσος), 'a pole carried by the Maenades and others who engaged in Bacchic festivities and rites' (Dict. of Ant.).
- 35. \mathfrak{K} naten = 'pueri,' i.e. 'slaves,' especially young ones, in which sense the Latin word is familiar to all readers of Horace. So $\pi a\hat{\imath}$ s in Greek, and we may also compare the French 'garçon' as used of a waiter.
- 36. There is a good deal of Etrurian pottery, vases, etc. in the public museums of almost all European cities. A very extensive collection of them may be viewed in the British Museum.—Wātchen='puella,' female slaves.
- 37. Trifuf = tripos, 'a pot or cauldron, used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged stand of bronze, or made with its three feet in the same piece.' Diet. of Ant.—The figure of a Sphinx is often used for ornamental purposes.
- 39. See our introductory remarks. The coins found at Pompeii amount to a considerable number.
 - 40. The scales too are here, and no weights are missing.
- 42. fülle sich is more poetical than werre gefüllt. The lamp is, so to speak, personisied by the reflective.
- 43. We should suppose that the poet has now entered the gynaccum; i.e. the part of the house inhabited by the women.
- 44. Spangen von Gelt sounds almost French ('des boucles d'or') instead of geltene (Arm)spangen.—Paste: 'Abrruck von Gemmen in einer teigigen, nachher erhartenten Masse, unsprünglich und zunächst von Glas, tann auch von Schwesel, Gips u. s. w.' Sanders, II. 1, p. 5066, where the present passage is also quoted.
- 46. The employment of paint for beautifying the 'human face divine' is of very old date; see Hom. Od. XVIII. 171, 191. The Roman ladies were very expert in all the arts of toilet.—gehöhlt is less usual than the compound autagehöhlt.

- 47. The poet now enters the library. A considerable number of volumina, 'Mollen,' i.e. manuscripts rolled on a staff, according to the fashion of the ancients, were discovered at Herculaneum. Unfortunately their contents have not as yet proved of great interest.
- 49. Griffet = stilus, 'an iron instrument, resembling a pencil in size and shape, used for writing upon waxed tablets.' Diet. of Ant.—machierne Fafetn is less usual than Wachstafeln.
- 51. Penates, the household gods of the Romans; they were placed on the hearth of the house.
- 52. nur = allein; only the priests are wanting. (It is necessary to observe this, lest nur be taken in the sense it often bears in interrogations, e.g. mas treit er nur ta? 'what can he be doing there after all?')
- 53. Catureus, the staff ($\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\sigma s$) by which Hermes (Mercury) is characterized as the messenger of the gods.
- 54. In many cases we find that gods are represented with small statues of Victory (*Victoriola*) in their hands.
- 55. We should observe the emphatic repetition of junct. The parenthetic sentence seems to convey a reason why the sacrifice should not be delayed, or it may be that it merely represents a relative sentence: junct tem Gette tie Opfer an, tie er schon so lange embehrt hat.

VIII.

The dangerous adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) are well known. What he cannot attain with all his toil, comes to him at last while he is asleep. The Phæacian crew set him ashore:

'Ulysses sleeping on his couch they bore, And gently placed him on the rocky shore.'

Pope, Homer's Odyssey, XIII. 138.

Then again:

'Ulysses in his country lay, Releas'd from sleep, and round him might survey The solitary shore, and mighty sea. Yet had his mind through tedious absence lost The dear remembrance of his native coast;

Now all the land another prospect bore, Another port appeared, another shoreThe king arose, and beat his careful breast, Cast a long look o'er all the coast and main, And sought around his native realm in vain: Then with erected eyes stood fix'd in woe, And as he spoke, his tears began to flow.'—Pope.

- 1. tie Beimath zu finten = πατρίδα γαίαν Ικέσθαι, Homer.
- 2. Septia is described as 'barking' in the Odyssey XII. 85. 'Scylla' properly means a female dog (in modern Greek σκυλί is the only surviving name for 'dog').
- 3. The sea is styled frintlid, because the ruler of the seas, Poseidon (Neptune), was hostile to Ulysses.
- 4. in Artes Reich, els 'Aίδαο δόμους, Hom. This is described in the canto of the Odyssey entitled νέκυια.—irrente Fahrt instead of the prosaic compound Irriahrt.
 - 6. Batersant is incorrectly used as a dactyl.

IX.

Columbus, who had firmly persuaded himself that by sailing westward land must be found, applied first to the king of Portugal and various other potentates before he obtained three miserable ships from Ferdinand and Isabel of Spain, whose counsellors had urged against Columbus the authority of St Augustine, who in his Civitas Dei had denied and pronounced impossible that there should be any such thing as antipodes, or any going out of one hemisphere into another. 'So numerous were the impediments suggested by dullness, prejudice, or scepticism, that years glided away before it came to a decision' (Prescott). When Columbus had at last set out on his voyage, his crew proved exceedingly obstinate, and even finally extracted a promise from him that he would return if after three days no land were discovered. Fortunately land was found before the expiration of this period, on Friday, Oct. 12, 1492. See Robertson's History of America, p. 47 sq. (Paris edition, 1828).

- 2. In prose we should say laffig tie Sant finten laffen.
- 3. muß should be pronounced with proper emphasis.
- 4. The coast is as yet invisible to the bodily eye, but it lies clear before the mind's eye, the Intellect.—In a passage of his prose works, Schiller reverts to the same idea as here. He says, Auf tie Unfehlbarteit feines Calculs geht ter Beltentrecter Columbus tie betentliche Bette mit einem

unbefahrenen Meere ein, tie feblente zweite Demisphäre ju ter befannten hemisphäre zu suchen, welche tie Lude auf seiner geographischen Karte aussüllen sollte. Er sanb sie, tiese Infel seines Paviers, und seine Rechung war richtig. Ware sie es minter gewesen, wenn ein seintlicher Sturm seine Schiffe zerschmettert oter rückwärts nach ihrer Leimath getrieben hätte? (Schiller, XIV. p 363, ed. Hempel). In a similar manner, Haller, in his Geranten über Bernunft, Aberglauben und Unglauben, had written besore Schiller:

Ein forschenter Columb, Gebieter von tem Winte, Besegelt neue Meer', umschifft ter Erren Runte; Ein antrer himmel strahlt mit fremten Sternen tort, Und Bögel fanten nie ten Weg zu jenem Bort; Die sernen Grenzen sind vom Ocean umslossen; Was tie Natur verbarg, hat Kübnbeit ausgeschlossen; Das Meer ist seine Bahn, sein Kübner ist ein Stein, Er sucht noch eine Welt, und was er will, muß sein.

6. fie, i. e. tie Rufte (v. 3).

7. In the Belagerung von Antwerpen (vol. XI. p. 125, ed. Hempel), Schiller says, jener genialische Inflinct, ter ten großen Menschen auf Bahnen, tie ter Kleine entweter nicht betritt oter nicht entigt, mit glüdlicher Sicherheit lettet, erhob ihn über alle Zweisel, tie eine falte, aber eingeschränkte Klugheit ihm entgegenstellte—er erfannte tie Bahrheit seiner Berechnung in einem tunteln, aber barum nicht weniger sichern Gesühl. These words, originally descriptive of Alexander of Parma, might well be applied to Columbus, as they express exactly the same idea as the conclusion of the present epigram.—Genius is used in the seuse of Genie, i.e. the English 'genius.'

X.

This epigram is founded upon an historical event, which Schiller had read in J. M. Schmidt's Geschichte ter Deutschen, III. 536, where it is related in these words: Da drietrich sach, taß er (seinem Gegner Lutwig) nicht Wert halten sennte (he had been released on condition that he would persuade his friends to cease making war upon Ludwig), stellte er sich ren selbst zu Munchen wieter ein, und warf sich seinem Gegner in tie Arme, ter turch tiese Gresmuth gerührt nun mit drietrichen als mit seinem besten dreunte umgieng, mit ihm an Einer Tasel speiste und in Ginem Bette schließ... Der in teutschen Sitten unersahrene Bapst Zehann, tem tieser lleberrest altreutscher Treue und Retlichteit unbegreissich

vorkam, schrieb hierüber an ben König von Frankreich, tiese unglaubliche Bertraulichteit und Freuntschaft sei ihm aus Dentschlant selbst durch ein Schreiben gemeltet worben.

- 1. We say both ter and taß Ecepter, though in Greek the word is only neuter. Compare similar deviations in ter Tempel=templum, and ter Petál = poculum. See also Book of Ballads on German History, VII. 57.— Sutmig ter Bayer reigned 1314—1347. Strietrich ter Schöne of Austria and Ludwig had been friends in youth. Friedrich was beaten and taken prisoner in the battle of Ampfing or Mühldorf, in 1322, and confined in the Castle of Trausnitz.
 - 3. Austrier is poetical instead of Desterreicher.
- 5. Wit tem Threne, by renouncing the imperial throne.—muß is incorrectly treated as short. So also fann, v. 7.
- δεταιπτε is sometimes used in the same sense as 'friends' in English, i.e. relatives (so also δεταιπεῆφαῆτ=relations, kindred); but here it is not necessary to limit it thus, as it may mean 'friends and allies.'
- 8. millig = freiwillig, 'voluntarily.'-ten Banten, um fich in Bante (in's Gefängnig) merfen gu laffen.
 - q. umbalfen is less common than umarmen.
 - 10. traulich, in familiar (intimate) intercourse.
- 13. The original form of the name $\mathfrak{F}rictrich$ is trisyllabic; it means 'rich in peace.'
- 14. Einen bestreiten is a less common construction than etwas bestreiten. We commonly say gegen Iemant or mit Jemantem streiten.
- 16. Pontifer (Latin) is the title borne by the Pope as the highest priest of all.—παιτε= Βειήφαϊ, Ναφτίφι.

XI.

This short epigram embodies the tendencies of Schiller with regard to the study and imitation of foreign literature. His mind was, above all, full of admiration for the ancients—Roman strength and Greek beauty were the two qualities he endeavoured to combine in his own compositions. But he had a great aversion to the false sentiment and pinchbeck poetry of the French, by whose influence the German literature of the 17th and 18th centuries had been corrupted and debased. In a poem addressed to Goethe 'when he brought Voltaire's Mahomet upon the Weimar stage' (I. p. 210, Hempel), Schiller calls French poetry tie Aftermuse, tie wir nicht mehr ehren, and says significantly—

Selbst in ter Kunfte Seiligthum zu fteigen, Sat fich ter teutsche Genius erfühnt, Und auf ter Spur tes Griechen und bes Britten Ift er tem bessern Ruhme nachgeschritten.

It was, however, chiefly Lessing who freed us from the servile admiration and imitation of French models, especially in his Samburgifte Transaturgic.

XII.

In 1794 Goethe became intimate with Schiller. For some time past Goethe had been in danger of losing sight of poetry, engrossed as he had been with state-business and scientific pursuits. Schiller gave him a new impulse to poetical composition. 'He excited Goethe to work. He withdrew him from the engrossing pursuit of science, and restored him once more to poetry.' (Lewes, Life of Goethe, II. p. 141, Leipzig, 1864.) 'It was in this state of things that Schiller conceived the plan of a periodical—Tie Geren'; for this Goethe sent him the two Epistles inserted in our collection.

We may, therefore, assume that the friend to whom these two Epistles are addressed is Schiller himself, who had urged Goethe to poetical composition. Goethe chooses the tone of the 'Epistle,' probably in consequence of having but recently read Horace's 'Epistles' in Wieland's splendid translation. Götzinger observes 'The peculiar character of the poetical Epistle appears on one hand in the connexion it has with actual facts and in the admission of episodes by way of digression (compare in Goethe the Mābron of Venice); on the other hand in the undisguised manifestation of the poet's moral sense which is here expressed in his most individual manner.'

2. In prose : intem fie felbft tie Teter ergreifen.

3. A short book has been put into the reader's hand; he with prolific facility succeeds in manufacturing a large book on the basis of it.—feltene dertiafeit means a facility much to be admired (felten = wunterbar).

4. tu willst es is a parenthetic sentence, instead of wie tu wunschest. So in Greek θέλεις γάρ.—In prose : intem ich tir über tas Schreiben (meine Betanten) schreibe.

6. meinen = ihre Meinung außern or abgeben.

7. Schwanfente Bege denotes the ever fluctuating wave of personal opinion and judgment.

- 8. In order to understand test ('but after all') we should supply a thought like this, 'Though this be in reality unnecessary and useless, I cannot resist your invitation, owing to a certain inclination I feel within me, just like the fisher' who goes out to exercise his craft though the sea be covered with hundreds who do the same.
 - 10. Befellen = Benoffen, partners of his craft.
 - 14. fie, i. e. tie Folgen.
 - 15. We often find the compound Bietermanner.
- 16. The question is indeed a very grave one, but I am not in a humour grave enough to consider it gravely. Let me therefore answer you in a merry strain and with humour.
 - 17. vergnüglich is more idiomatic than vergnügt.
- 18. Die Gegend glangt fruchtbar is not exactly the same as die fruchtbare G. gl., but means that the whole country is resplendent with fertility or shines in its fruitfulness. It is, in fact, the fruit that produces the 'sheen' under the rays of the sun.—tie Lufte is often used in the sense of 'winds.'
- 22. seichter Griffes may be translated by 'careless pen.' See our note on VII. 49.
- 23. Gintrud ought to be a spondee, not a trochee, as Goethe uses it.—Rettern are more especially 'type,' letters used for printing.
 - 25, 26. Comp. Ep. St James i. 23, 24.
- 26. the behastichen Büse is slightly ironical. We soon forget the reflexion of the face which shows nothing but contentment and good humour.
- 28—33. We find in the words of others merely what we ourselves have thought before; things new to us are but slowly understood and appropriated.
- 32. ift er gewaltig = wenn er ein gewaltiger Mensch ist, a man of very powerful mind. We either see our own selves in the book, or we interpret the book in such a manner as to make it suit our mind.
- 34 sq. Hence all endeavour to shape and model mankind is utterly in vain. The genitive tes Menschen is dependent on Dang in the following line.
- 37. Compare Hor. Epist. 1. 2. 69 quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu.
- 38. Say' ich, wie ich es tente = wenn ich meine Getaufen gerate heraus fagen sell.—turchaus is used in the sense of the Latin omnino ('omnino mihi res ita esse videtur'); here 'it is my full conviction.'
- 40 sq. We willingly listen to words in agreement with our preconceived views, but our views are not formed upon what we have heard. Suppose that we should even go so far as to believe things we dislike

when propounded by an eloquent orator (fünflicher Reiner = funfleicher R.), our heart when rid of him (befreites Gemüth) would soon relapse into its familiar track (gewehnte Bahnen).

- 44. Observe the pointed juxtaposition of borden and generous, like audire and ob-ordire. The position of formedoeth at the beginning of a line is likewise very happy and partakes to a certain extent of the nature of a surprise, just as if a dash were made after must ru.
 - 46. Gefchichten, 'fabulas' or μύθους.
 - 47. etwas leben is poetical and unusual instead of erseben.
- 48. Even Homer—would he be read by all, if he did not know how to please, how to flatter?
- 50 sq. In time of peace the king lives in his palace, during war in a tent. The Iliad is a series of celebrations of heroes and their valorous deeds.
- 52. Illy first manternte Klugheit ('Oδυσσέως πολύτροπος μητις) i. e. the cunning exercised by Ulysses during his wandering.
- 55. Ulysses appears in his own palace in the guise of a beggar; but though covered with rags (lumpen), he preserves the noble mind of a king.
- 57. The 'City of Neptune' is Venice, situated in the sea itself, in the midst of the realms of Neptune.—allwe is somewhat quaint and (occasionally) pedantic instead of the simple we.—The 'winged lions' refer to the armorial bearings of the former republic of Venice, and the fiction of divine worship being paid to them may be well admitted in a poetical epistle.
- 58. It is well known that the Italians and the Greeks are exceedingly fond of listening to fairy-tales.
- 59. Goethe chooses the ancient Greek appellation of one who recounts a poetical tale, $\dot{\rho}\alpha\psi\phi\delta\delta$ s, a designation especially used of the ancient reciters of the Homeric songs.
- 60. ter @turm: the definite article is, perhaps, more poetical than ein @turm.
- 61. Utopia is the name given by Sir Thomas More to the fictitious island, the imaginary customs and laws of which he described in a well-known Latin romance, where the evils of existing laws are proved by contrast. The Utopia (= $0\dot{v}\tau\sigma\pi la$, a land without a place) appeared first in 1516. It was translated into English, in 1551, by Ralph Robinson, a fellow of C. C. C., Oxford.
- 63. The 'pillars of Hercules' was the ancient name of the straits of Gibraltar.—gar= jehr.

- 65. Pflege = Verrflegung, tending.
- 67. The construction of vergeffen with the genitive is more usual in poetry than in prose. Below, v. 85, we have the accusative. The reflective fict antangen is less usual than the absolute antangen.
 - 68. Bedie = Rechnung (compare vv. 72, 81).
- 69. enthicite can hardly be taken as a subjunctive; it is probably an erroneous and incorrect lengthening of the indicative.
 - 71. mir is dativus ethicus, instead of meine Angit. (Comp. v. 75.)
 - 72. effen und forgen go together, = unter Gergen effen.
- Goethe is apparently thinking of the Homeric expression ὑπόδρα ἰδών.
 - 77. In prose we say more commonly eilents or eilenten Tufes.
 - 78. berächtig 'thoughtfully '= mit Beracht.
- 84. cin Schwamm wohnt mir im Buien (instead of the ordinary steatt or liegt) would seem to be an imitation of the Homeric verb ναίειν which is repeatedly used in a similar sense (here e.g. we might translate ἐν στήθεσι ναίει).—wosern=wenn ich auters 'if indeed.'
 - 87. wellt ibr = wenn ibr ... wellt.
 - 88. 3br mußt euch erft murtig unt tuchtig beweisen, ein Burger gu fein.
- 90. The construction fich zu einer Sache fügen is very unusual, instead of the simple dative. We say, however, very commonly fich zu einer Sache bequemen.
 - 91. bequemer, more comfortably than work does.
 - 92. Ehnjerge-'Sans-souci,' one who never cares what becomes of him.
- 94. We have both tie Gemeine and tie Gemeinte, but the latter is more common.
- 98. In prose we should add tenn tunn (if such implements of labour were found in your house) wareft tu fogleich verseten.
- 100. The description here made of the indolent and lazy citizens of Utopia is not unlike the one given by Λ ristophanes in several passages of the Athenian citizens of his time.
 - 103. Sch gelebe unt schwere is a formula often used in taking an oath.
 - 105. tes Tages, gen. of time, = an tiefem Tage.
- 106. The emphatic affirmative ja corresponds to an English negative 'nay even.'

XIII.

2. mar is used short; and though it properly ought to be long, even very correct poets are occasionally obliged to use it short, especially when it is merely the copula.

- 3. In prose : bu verlangft eine besonnene Antwort.
- 4. Compare the proverbial expression: ter Schalf fift ihm im Naden, i. c. he is disposed to be merry and jocular.
 - 5. berächtig: compare XII. 78.
 - 7. We say more commonly tie Tochter tee Saufee.
 - 9. gehelfen = abgehelfen. 'This is sooner set right.'
- 10. gut emphatically=gutgeartet, gutherzig 'kind-hearted.'—fint is used short: comp. note on v. 2 above.
- 12. etwas besergen means here more emphatically bie Serge für etwas übernehmen.
- 14. styles it to busy oneself with something is often used as a synonym of arbeiten, especially in the southern dialects of Germany.
 - 16. Goethe describes here the process of fermentation.
- 19. entlid = am Ente, followilid.—The dative funftigen Sahren is somewhat loosely used instead of für with the acc. In the 'years to come' the 'noble juice' is to be drunk.
- 21. geiftig = rell ren Geift, a wine full of spirit and strength, not a dull heavy drink.—tie Tafel instead of those assembled at the same table.
 - 22. In prose : überlaffe ber antern bie Ruche als ihr Reich.
- 24. schmachaft is said 'de effectu,' i.e. tas Mahl so zu bereiten, tas es schmachaft wirk.—chne Beschwerte tes Bentels = ohne tas (tie Auszabe tasür) tem Bentel ('purse') beschwertich werte. The meals are to be good, but not expensive.
- 25. Müchelein 'little chicken.' In the North of Germany the word Müten (= 'chicken') is used instead of the southern Hühnden.
- 27. It is more common to say Sahresseit in three syllables.—girst = siefert.—sei Seiten 'be-times'; she brings it early, before it becomes too common or is even going out of season.
 - 29. reift nur eben = wenn gerate erft ber Commer tie Fruchte reift.
- 31. This is an allusion to the peculiar German dish called Cauer-traut—which (though the present writer is far from admiring it) is more decried in England than it deserves.
 - 32. Pomona the goddess of fruits; from pomum 'apple.'
 - 34. If anything miscarries, she considers it a greater misfortune etc.
- 35. ${\it cutfauft}\!=\!{\it tamen}$ (or ${\it meg})$ fauft. The debtor runs away and leaves you nothing but his I. O. U.
- 36 sq. Quietly the girl is developing into the housewife. The man who chooses her is prudent, as he gets in her an excellent wife and helpmate.
 - 38. entlich, after all her work.

- 40. If another sister takes care of the garden, she will not allow it to run wild—which would be very romantic indeed, but very unprofitable and very damp.
 - 42. Perpef ought to be a spondee and not a trochee.
- 44. The patriarchs of the olden time were kings on a small scale, within their house and family.—gerrangt 'compact.'
 - 46. fiile is the adverb, 'quietly.'
- 48, 49. If young ladies are ever so busy indoors, when they walk out, they like to be dressed like ladies who live merely for their toilet, and never lift a finger to work.
- 50. The common form is bugeln. Grimm s.v. biegeln quotes only the present passage, but Sanders observes that we always prefer this form in the proverbial phrase genomically und gebiegelt, i.e. 'polished from top to toe.'
 - 51. artatische Gulle, a dress befitting Arcadian shepherdesses.
 - 53. erregen in its original meaning = auf regen 'stir up.'
- 57. My girls should always have enough to do, so that they should never want to read trashy novels sent from a circulating library (Reißbibliethet).

XIV.

Goethe wrote the charming idyl Alexis und Dora in the summer of 1706. Schiller's criticism is contained in a letter written on June 18, 1796 and would seem to deserve a place here: Die Irelle bat mich beim greiten Lefen fo innig, ja noch inniger als beim erften bewegt. Gewiß gehort fie unter tas Schonfte, mas Gie gemacht haben, fo voll Ginfalt ift fie, bei einer unergruntlichen Tiefe ter Empfintung. Durch tie Gilfertigfeit, welche bas martente Schiffevolt in tie Santlung bringt, mirb ter Schauplay fur tie gmei Liebenten jo enge, jo trangvoll und fo beteutent ter Buftant, tag tiefer Moment wirklich ten Behalt eines gangen Lebens befommt. Es murte fchwer fein, einen zweiten Gall gu ertenfen, mo tie Blume tes Dichterischen von einem Gegenstante fo rein und fo gludlich abgebrochen mirt. Dag Gie tie Giferfucht fo ticht taneben ftellen, und tas Glud fo fonell turch tie Surcht mieter verschlingen laffen, weiß ich vor meinem Gefühl noch nicht gang gu rechtfertigen, obgleich ich nichts befriedigentes bagegen einwenten fann. Diefes fuhle ich nur, tag ich tie gludliche Trunfenheit, mit ter Alexis tas Matchen verläßt und fich einschifft, gerne immer festhalten mochte. Goethe himself replied on July 22: Gur tie Gifersucht am Ente habe ich zwei Brunte, einen aus ter Natur : weil mirflich jetes unerwartete und unverbiente Liebesglud tie Furcht tes Berluftes unmittelbar auf ter Ferfe nach fich giebt, und einen aus ter Kunft, weil tie Jevlle turchans einen pathetischen Glang hat, und also bas Leitenschaftliche bis gegen bas Ente gesteigert werden mußte, ba sie bann burch bie Abscheitebwerbeugung bes Dichters wieder in's Leibliche und heitere zurückgesübrt wirt. So weit zur Rechtsertigung best unerklärlichen Instincts, burch welchen solche Dinge hervergebracht werden.

We merely observe that the whole poem forms a monologue on board the ship which carries Alexis away from his home and his newly found love. He had been in love with Dora for many a year, but neither had confessed it to the other. But in the very moment of departure their hearts open and they have found each other. Alexis who is almost giddy and beside himself with joy, is hurried away by the boy who calls him—on board he begins to think it all over, whether it is true or merely a dream, and sudden as this revelation of love has been, the fear seizes him that he may lose it again just as suddenly. Hence pangs of jealousy, which are however but transitory; and thus we leave him on the waves—hoping that he will return happily and find his Dora faithful and constant.

- 1. The words mit jetem Memente should be connected with the comparatives weiter unt weiter in the following line.
- 3. Tie Gleise is an unusual form instead of tas Gleis. But we find also a mase, ter Gleise. It should, however, be observed that the Gleise (= M.H.G. die geleis) is the original form of the word, which is formed from an earlier leis, leise, leise 'trace' with the prefix ge-. The neuter tas Gleise does not occur before the 18th century.
- 6. The sail alone works for all, inasmuch as it produces the motion of the ship.
- 7. All on board are looking forward to the end of their voyage, only one has all his thoughts bent backward, has left his heart behind.
- 8. The variation of the accent in the two compounds vórwārts and rūdwárts is highly effective.
- 13. Just as the mountains, the last traces of his native land, sink down into the sea, so all joy seems to disappear before his eyes. But just as he is straining his eyes for the fast-vanishing line of the shore, the eyes of his beloved are trying to catch the last glimpse of the sailing ship.
- 15. Item is said emphatically 'to feel the value of life.' Before the revelation of Dora's love, Alexis had felt no such thrilling interest in life; compare the following line.
 - 19. nur umfonst = gang vergebens 'quite in vain.'
 - 20. alleuchtent 'resplendent to all.'
- 22. Compare the Latin phrase repetere (recolere) memoriam temporis alicuius.— jie is Dora,

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- 23. tie = tiefe or eine felche.
- 25. Mathiel refers to the poetical riddles in vogue at the time.
- 26. funitied = funitived 'cunningly' (in the sense it bears in Old English).
 - 27. In prose : tie feltene Berfnurfung ter gierlichen Bilter.
- 28. They have not yet discovered the word which contains the key-note of the whole riddle.
- 33. auf etwas harren is a more dignified and emphatic expression than the ordinary auf etw. warten.— Lüfte = Linte.
- 36. vie Stunte 'that hour,' in which he found himself assured of Dora's love.
- 39. It is difficult to say in what age or in what country the scene of the poem is laid. Perhaps, it is all the more poetical for this mysterious uncertainty. 'Dora' is not a Greek name, 'Alexis' is. Above (v. 18) he speaks of 'gods' in the plural; here of a 'temple,' not a 'church.' The fruits mentioned below seem to point to the South of Europe.
- 40. Mütterchen 'your dear old mother.' Diminutives are often used in an endearing sense.
 - 41. We may say both ju and jum Martte geben.
- 42. wie fühn! expresses admiration; Dora carried the pitcher on her head with graceful boldness. This is again a peculiarity of the South.
 - 45. In prose we should perhaps prefer befergt.
 - 46. ftåt 'steady.'-geringelt 'wrapt together in the shape of a ring.'
 - 48. sich dat. ethicus, comp. the phrase sich eine Gache ansehen.
 - 49. innen is poetical instead of trinnen, or im Innern.
 - 53. etwas lugen means here lugnerijch (or taufchent) etwas nachahmen.
- 54. mir 'in my eyes' or 'estimation.' The waves seem to him to wear the colour of night, i. e. black, because they separate him from his love.
- 55. Miles = alic. The neuter sing, of pronouns is often used collectively instead of the plural.—'All were astir.'
 - 57. 'They are already hoisting the sail.'
- 61. The main luggage was already on board, but the careful mother had prepared an 'additional' (natheretitets) packet.
- 65. Goethe is very fond of separating a dependent genitive from its noun by the interposition of a few words. There are numerous instances of this peculiarity in *Hermann and Dorothea*.—In prose we should say tu tagetteft mir 3 u.
- 66. teine Gesellen ter Fahrt sounds somewhat strange instead of teine Reisegesährten.

- 68. Matrone in the Latin sense of 'married woman.'
- 70. Bierte = Schmud ' ornament.'
- 78. In prose the negation (niot) would be placed before the pronoun (jeglides). 'Not every country produces such fruit.'
- 80. The 'golden weight' of the ripe fruits (chiefly oranges, comp. v. 77 and 86).—gefæürst = aufgefæürst.
 - 85. geschickt (adverb) = destly.
- 96. Thunder in a clear sky as an omen of good to come is quite in the style of classic poetry. Compare Virg. Aen. VII. 141, hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto Intonuit ('Then the almighty father thrice from heaven aloft in brightness thundered') with Prof. Conington's note.
- 97. The diction is here imitated from the Latin frequentes lacrimae ex oculis descenderunt. In prose we should say viele Ahranen frürzten mir aus ten Musen.
 - 98. vergebn = verfdminten, or untergebn.
- 99. Observe the impersonal expression es rief, instead of tie Leute riefen or immer heftigeres Rufen fam von tem Strante her. So again v. 103.
 - 102. 'As 't were by heavenly breath.'
 - 105. trich = antrich or megtrich. The boy urged him to depart.
- 106. Alexis was aware that his walk had become unsteady like that of one intoxicated.
- 107. fo=tafūr, they treated him like one who was not quite master of his wits.— Θεβείζει = Rameraten (ἐταῖροι, 'socii'); compare above v. 66.
- 109. Dora's one word, the confession of her love, is still resounding in his ears.
- 110. When high Jove thundered his assent to their love, Venus herself was by his side, and all the Graces.
 - 112. gëtterbefraftigt 'confirmed by the gods themselves.'
- 116. errorn here aniertigen or services. The chain he means to send Dora is called 'a heavenly pledge,' a pledge of heavenly love.
- 124. In prose the adverb einzig would be placed before freut. It is a lover's only joy to heap ornaments on his beloved.
- 126. Das schie Gebitte ('form') ter länglichen (tapering) Sant is highly poetical. In prose we should say tie schinge gebittete längliche Sant.
- 127. He intends to carry on his traffic by exchanging his goods for others (Taujonantei).
 - 128. ich wirmete gern = ich modte gern wirmen.
- 130. Gin haustiches abeit is nothing but a variation of the prosaic compound Saustrau.
 - 135. The domestic happiness which Alexis imagines is almost too

great for his fancy, and he therefore prays the gods to calm his heated imagination.

138. grāfiich is adverb, and grāfiich getaffen means 'in awful calmness.' Sorge is more particularly the cares of jealousy. Comp. v. 141. For the conclusion of the poem see our introductory remarks.

139. Cerberus is the dog stationed at the entrance of the nether world, 'huge Cerberus with triple-throated bay,' as Virgil says Aen. VI. 417. He may be understood here by the somewhat vague expression hollifor Sunte.

140. ter Derzweifung Oefite are the regions inhabited by those doomed to everlasting perdition. According to Dante (Inferno III. 9), the inscription over the gate of hell ends with the words lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate 'you that enter here, leave all hope behind.'

141. tas gelaffine Gespenst 'the calm spectre'; for the sense comp. v. 138.

144. Sonig is here the sweet juice of the fig.

149. This is an allusion to the well-known line of Ovid (Ars am. 1. 633) Iuppiter ex alto periuria ridet amantum, or as Shakspere has it (Rom. and Jul. 11.2.92) at lovers' perjuries, they say, Jove laughs.—The construction of lactin with the genitive in the sense of 'laughing at something' is, in general, more poetical than prosaic; in prose we should say über etwas lactin or thus verlaction.

150. forediance 'in a more terrible manner' than he did when Alexis obtained Dora's love, above v. 96.—The sudden change from the imprecation against Dora to the contrary mood is very impressive. Just as if he were afraid that his prayer might be granted, Alexis now beseeches the god to withhold his lightning from Dora, or rather to hurl it down upon himself.

155-158 contain what Goethe himself styles the 'Abschiebeurbeugung tes Dichters.'

156. es wechselt sich is less common than es wechselt ab.—The phrase tie siebente Brust is easily understood in the sense of tie Brust eines Liebenten.

158. einzig is used adverbially, in which sense we also say einzig unb allein 'quite exclusively,'

XV.

The present elegy which may be said to contain a résumé of the whole extent of Roman history is addressed to the famous French authoress Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker, baronne de Staël-Holstein (born at Paris

in 1766, died at Paris in 1817), for whose place in French literature we may be allowed to refer to the introductory notice prefixed to the *Dix Années d'Exil* edited (in the Pitt Press Series) by M. Gustave Masson. The author of this clegy was on very intimate terms with Madame de Staël, and is mentioned with great praise in her work—*Del l'Allemagne*.

- 1. δαῖ τιι etc. = naφτεπι τιι... geiថιτίτ baῖt. Parthenofe (Παρθενόπη) was said to have been one of the Sirens whose grave was shown not far from Naples (δείκνυται μνῆμα τῶν Σειρήνων μιᾶς Παρθενόπης, καὶ ἀγῶν συντελεῖται γυμνικός, Strabo v. p. 398 Tauchn.). Subsequently the city was named 'Neapolis,' i. e. 'New Town,' after it had been re-founded by the Chalcidians of Cumae. Compare also Virg. Georg. IV. 563 sq. illo Vergilium me tempore dulcis alebat Parthenofe, studiis florentem ignobilis eti ('while I at Naples pass my peaceful days, Affecting studies of less noisy praise.' Dryden). The expression ūpriger (luxurious) Ֆυῖεπ may be further illustrated by Ov. Met. XV. 711, in otia natam Parthenofen tin the same way, Horace speaks of etiosa Neapolis, Epod. V. 43). The word Ֆυῖεπ refers to the beautiful bay, at the head of which Naples is situated.
 - 4. entweffter Niúr denotes the azure sky free from clouds.
- 5. fickengebügelte 3innen are the fortifications towering up on the seven hills on which Rome is situated (Palatinus, Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Caelius, Aventinus, Viminalis, Esquilinus). Hence Rome was called Urbs Septicollis.
- 6. tert should be understood, as if the poet himself were standing in the country and pointing to the various objects.
- 8. mit eft meitentem Wang 'with a step that often lingers.' The scenes around are too suggestive and too memorable to be hurried over.
 - 9. unermedian 'so that it is impossible to awaken them any more.'
- 10. hegen means 'to retain fondly,' 'to cherish.' The localities cherish (so to speak) the echoes of ancient times, and the very stones should be looked upon as monuments of such.
- 11. Comp. Virgil, Aen. VIII. 319 sq. frimus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens et regnis exul ademptis. Ovid, Fast. 1. 235 hac ego Saturnum memini tellure receptum; Caelitibus regnis ab Jove fulsus erat.
- 12. genügsames Reich, 'a limited reign,' parva regna. The adj. golten refers to the common assumption that the golden age was in the reign of Saturn.
- 13. The Mons Janiculus is on the right bank of the Tiber. Janus himself is said to have reigned in Latium before the arrival of Saturn.

Ovid calls him biformis, Fast. I. 89 (where he accounts for the peculiarity of the shape); Schlegel has, however, formed his epithet sweistining in imitation of Virgil, Aen. VII. 180 Ianique bifrontis imago. Janus was commonly represented with two heads, sometimes even with four.

- 15. Evander or Euander (Εὔανδρος) was said to have settled in these districts, after emigrating from his native country of Arcadia: comp. Livy 1. 5. 2 Euandrum, qui ex eo genere Arcadum multis ante tempestatibus tenuerit loca etc. Euander plays a part in the eighth book of Virgil's Aencid.
- 16. Amphitryoniades is an exact reproduction of the Greek patronymic 'Αμφιτρυωνιάδης, by which Hercules, the son of Amphitryon, is designated. The legend of Hercules and Cacus is fully related by Livy, 1. 7. 4 sqq., Virgil, Aen. VIII. 190—304, and Ovid, Fasti 1. 543 sqq.
- 17. Hercules had killed Geryon or Geryones, a monstrous giant. who was the guardian of immense herds of oxen, and was driving them home to Greece. Geryon is said to have lived in Spain, ἐν Ἰβηρία (Pausan. IV. 36. 2). Hence Virgil, Aen. VIII. 202, styles Hercules tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus.—Στικήτας alludes to the primitive nature of the original settlement, a feature often dwelt on by the Roman poets who love to contrast it with the later splendour of their city. Vitruvius II. I (p. 47 ed. Bipont.) speaks of the ancient Roman manner by pointing to the Romuli casa in arce sacrorum stramentis tecta.
- 18. Pallantēum was the name chosen by Euander in remembrance of the home he had left, the town of Pallantīum in Arcadia, near Tegea. Pallanteum was then said to have been corrupted into Pălantīum and Pălatium.—Tessiengestirit is the saxis suspensa rupes of Virgil, Aen. VIII. 190, instead of which Livy uses the prosaic spelunca.—Instigaerindiug. In an archaic and poetic style we often use the original verb instagen in the sense of the compound enintagen; comp. the E. 'slay.'—rādjent, because Cacus had dragged the cows into his cave.
- 19. ter Nachbarn Schreden 'the terror of his neighbours': see e.g. the description of the evil practices of Cacus in Virgil, l. c.—In the same manner the adj. flammanshauchent is derived from Virgil's description, VIII. 252, faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu, Evomit, and 259 he calls Cacus incendia vomens.
- 20. cyticnist remainst 'in a confusion resembling that of the Cyclopes' of whom Homer relates that they had no common town, but dwelt in the recesses of the rocks.
- 21. tie Segel aus Phrygien (whence Aeneas came) erschwellen is a poetical, though somewhat artificial expression instead of tie Elette aus

Burysian fam an.—Tiber, the god of the river, is represented as rejoicing at the arrival of the race who were destined to make the country great and powerful: he restrains his waves to give them an easier entrance into the bed of the river.

- 23. ter Entjührer ter troischen Laren is Aeneas who carries the Trojan Lares with him.
- 24. Tiber recognized Aeneas as destined (bestimmt) to sow the ashes of Troy so as to become fruitful in imperial sway (Bestimptifusit). In Virgil, Aen. VIII. 31 sqq. Tiber is represented as comforting Aeneas and prophesying his suture greatness, and ibid. 86 sqq. we have the source from which Schlegel has derived the thought of this passage: Thybris ca fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem Leniit et tacita refluens ita substitit unda, Mitis (= mi(k, v. 21) ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis Sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
- 27. Rome's growth was not an easy work. Fate did all it could to prevent it: tantae molis crat, Romanam condere gentem.
 - 28. 'Never was there a mightier (birth).'
- 29. Tiebent erglühn=in Liebe erglühn, amore exardescere.—Mavors was the original form of the name of the god commonly called Mars.—Die reflatifie Jungirau 'the virgin priestess of Vesta' is Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus.
- 30. The she-wolf was reported to have given suck to the two babes cast away by their cruel uncle.—tie Gier is here used in the sense of Stiffunger 'greedy hunger'; this is said to have been (divinely) tempered down into motherly feeling (Mütterlichteit) towards the twins.
 - 32. Urbs Romulea-the city founded by Romulus.
- 33. Hercules (who is the half-god alluded to here) is said to have killed serpents sent by Juno to destroy him.—gleid = figlicid, directly after his birth.
- 34. numinitis lit. 'not having a mouth' i. e. not being able to speak, infans. Comp. Florus p. 1, 20—25 (ed. Halm) who places the infantia populi Romani under the kings.—wire=bewire, she gave signal proof of her great vocation.
- 35. According to Livy I. 7. 1, twelve vultures appeared to Romulus.—

 10 is archaic and now somewhat pedantic instead of the relative weight or tie.
- 36. sie seiten 'they were destined' or 'fated' to extend their flight over the whole world.—Errhall = ordis terrarum.
- 37. wufit = verstant es; note the difference between the simple infinitive in German and the English construction 'knew how to despise death.'

- 39. Romulus was said to have received any vagabonds and to have opened an asylum for all outlaws. Comp. Florus 1. 1, erat in proxumo lucus: hune asylum facit. Livy 1. 8 locum qui nune saeptus descendentibus inter duos lucos est, asylum aperit. See also Virgil Aen. VIII. 342, Ov. Fast. II. 140, Juv. VIII. fin.—The Lupercal was a cavern in the Palatine, connected by some of the ancients with the wolf (lupa) that suckled Romulus and Remus. Hence the robbers are styled lupercalije, because they lived on and about the Palatine hill. Hence the Lupercalia, one of the most ancient Roman festivals, said to have been instituted by Romulus in honour of the god Lupercus, and celebrated every year, on the 15th of February, in the Lupercal. See Diet. of Ant.—ter Geneß is shortened instead of Geneße 'comrade.'
- 40. extracte Bater='patres instituit,' i. e. he created a senate.—After his death, Romulus was deified and called Quirinus pater.
- 41. ersinnent 'meditating, inventing' refers to Numa's laws; his genius is described as 'inventive' of laws.—heimstope Mymphe denotes Egeria, who was said to have secretly bestowed her love upon Numa and to have advised him in his legislation. 'Illa Numae contains consiliumque fuit' is the expression used by Ovid, Fast. 111. 276.
- 42. Ille (Numa) sacra et caerimonias omnemque cultum deorum immortalium docuit. Flor. I. 2. 2.—We should observe the Latin pronunciation of the word Réligión, which is generally sounded in German as if it were trisyllabic (Réligión).
- 43. annoth is scarcely, if ever, used in prose, instead of ramais noth.—
 triftig, comp. 'thriftily.' They provided for their latest offspring by
 corrying out great works.
 - 44. gemeinsam means 'useful to the public.'
- 45. The quadrata saxa of the earlier Roman buildings and works are repeatedly mentioned by Vitruvius in his work de architectura. The peculiar manner of building without cement (£itt, 'caementum') was once believed to have been derived by the Romans from the Etruscans, but is actually the primitive manner of most nations.
- 46. aufugen should not be mistaken for anfügen; it means eine Tuge ausfüllen und gusammen halten.
- 48. Bettwert (comp. 'bulwark') = 'fortifications.'-ter Tels Caritet = 'Mons Capitolinus.'
- 49. Since the first erection of these walls, many governments (Ecrfaffungen) have come and gone—but these walls have remained. The
 plural tie Gemäuer is not very common.
 - 50. Of Ancus, the fourth king of Rome, it is related muro moenia

- amplexus est. Flor. I. 4. Tarquinius Superbus, the last king, is stated to have commenced the erection of the Capitol with the spoils of the wealthy town of Suessa Pometia.
- 51. There is a historical inaccuracy in the arrangement of the names in this line. Die Beile res Brutus (an allusion to L. Junius Brutus, who put to death his two sons for having attempted to restore the Tarquins) ought to be mentioned before the *Decii*, one of whom (the father) sacrificed his life for his country's sake in 340, and the other (the son) in 295 B.C.
- 52. Saurter = Justiner (duces) who stood at the head of affairs. The stories of L. Quintius Cincinnatus, who was called from the plough to the dictatorship, in E. C. 458, and Curius Dentatus who defeated the Samnites and Pyrrhus, but preferred his small farm to wealth and power, are often dwelt upon by the Roman writers as instances of antiqua or prisea virtus.
 - 54. ftill 'quietly,' i. e. without parade.
- 55. Even in old age the ancient Romans did not yield to ignoble rest, but kept on working to the end of their days.— Μῦτἰιςεδ Μιτεr is, of course, said in the sense of rūftige atte Leute.
- 56. The wrinkles wrought in the honest forchead were considered the diadem of it.
- 57. Der Sterblichen Zeuger, πατήρ ανδρων, hominum pater, is Jupiter.— Beltherr=Herr ter Welt.
- 58. These heroes of old were the worthiest representation, and, so to speak, reflex of the Godhead, in whose image man was made.
 - 59. trangte = betrangte. They were often beset with perils and dangers.
- 60. The reverence they had towards the gods preserved them from abject fear.
- 62. cinfattige Přicot 'a simple duty' on which it was unnecessary to reason.
- 63. Bettuft = voluptas or $\dot{\eta}\delta ov\dot{\eta}$, which was considered the highest good (summum bonum) by many of the adherents of Epicurus, a celebrated Greek philosopher (born 342, died 270), though he himself did not understand $\dot{\eta}\delta ov\dot{\eta}$ in the sense of sensual enjoyment.—ftügen means 'to reason with excessive subtlety' or 'sophistically.'
- 64. C. Fabricius was consul in 282 and 278, and distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who was the first that ever brought elephants into Italy. Pyrrhus used every effort to win over Fabricius, but the unsophisticated and sturdy mind of the Roman was proof against all his seductions.

- 66. Seji one of the most powerful and ancient cities of Etruria; 'the *Velentes* were engaged in almost unceasing hostilities with Rome for more than three centuries and a half, and we have records of fourteen distinct wars between the two peoples.' Dict. of Gogr.
 - 67. The omission of the final e in Originat' is rather harsh.
- 69, 70. each is dativus commodi. = 31 eacrem Bertheif. Carthage gathered all her treasures (but gewindert) merely for your use—as you were destined to conquer her and carry away the rich spoils.
- 70. Alexander the Great is called 'a drunken god,' as he deemed himself equal to the gods after the long series of victories he had gained, while at the same time he was addicted to the very free use of wine and committed some very rash acts prompted by drunkenness (*Persepelis*, *Clitus*).—The empire created by Alexander was at last to become the property of the Romans.
- 71. More than one instance might be quoted in which the Romans were called upon to arbitrate (Edicterictic fein) in the disputes between the kings of Asia and Africa, e.g. in the case of the Ptolemies, the Maccabees, the descendants of Masinissa, and those of Herod the Great.
- 72. Justice is represented with scales. Hence she is called 'even-handed Justice' by Shaksp. Mach. I. 7. 10.
- 73. The verb ctwaften is not commonly joined with the dative; it is more usual to say einer Zache watten, or eine Zache verwaften. The end of this line is apparently a reminiscence of Homeric phraseology; comp. Διος κατ' ἀμύμογα βουλήν.
- 74. 'But you employ your great prosperity so badly that it serves as a theme for laying blame upon Fortune,' who made you great, though you did not deserve your greatness.
- 75 sq. An evident remniscence of Horace, Efod. 16. 2 sqq. suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit. Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi, Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus, Aemula nec virtus Capuae nec Spartacus acer... Parentibusque abominatus Hannıbal etc.
- 77. tem Gifen befen is very boldly said instead of ver tem Gifen befen. The poet seems to imitate something like qui non extimuit ferrum.
- 78. Bafiliëtennatur 'the nature of the basilisk,' whose eye is said to charm all who become subject to it. As for the sense, comp. Virgil's well-known quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames.
- 79. Compare Horace's exhortation angustam amicê (kindly) pauperiem pati Robustus acri militia puer Condiscat. Carm. III. 2. 1.
 - 80. es gift means 'it is the important question,' it is absolutely neces-

- sary.—To be 'master of oneself' means to be able to control one's passions and practise moderation and self-depial in prosperity.
- 81. nie zu erfättigen should be taken as if it were one word, e.g. unerjättlich.
- 82. An immense price is paid down to obtain the gratification of the artificial vices (i. e. vices produced by excessive refinement). These luxuries were brought by ships from foreign lands.
- 83. M. Licinius Crassus, surnamed Dives, one of the Triumvirs of the year 60 B. C., was conspicuous for his wealth and insatiable love of money.

 —Pactolus, a river of Lydia, whose golden sands have become proverbial.
- 84. Stol3=ter stol3e Mann.—schastente Macht, 'free sway and power.'—The watch-word of the mob of the imperial period was fanem et circenses. Comp. Juv. x. 80 (fopulus) duas tantum res anxius oftat, Panem et circenses.
- 85. This is evidently in the spirit of Juvenal, who couples *Scauros et Fabricios*, XI. 91; comp. also Hor. *Carm.* I. 12. 37—40. The great names remain, heroism and patriotism are gone.
- 86 sq. Comp. Hor. Carm. III. 6. 46 sq. aetas parentum, peior avis, tulit Nos nequiores, mox daturos Progeniem vitiosiorem.
- 88, entherventer Strem means the current which has set in towards a general weakening of the nation.
 - 89. faliches Gemebe is less intelligible than ein Gemebe von Falichbeit.
- 92. Though the honest customs of old were engraven in iron letters, yet they now begin to be effaced and disappear.—Properly it ought to be erflight.
 - 94. nietergestürzt, sc. fein werten.
- 95. and fe, 'even as it actually was,' άλλὰ καὶ ωs.—The poet means that notwithstanding all this corruption the fall of Virtue and Freedom was not unattended with grandeur.
- 97. An evident allusion to, or rather translation of, the well-known passage in Hor. Carm. 11. 1. 23 sq. cuncta terrarum subacta Praeter atrocem animum Catonis.
- 98. Such men as Cato taught by their example the great truth that, if it was denied to live a freeman, to die a freeman was still possible.
- 99. ter Tugenten Coiffbruch, the general wreck of virtues, commune virtuum naufragium.
- 100. Stea, i.e. the philosophic sect of the Stoics, founded by Zeno (died 260 B.C.). The Steat Poecile, where they used to meet, was a porch at Athens adorned with the paintings of Polygnotus.

- 101. will fich bemahren = ftrebt fich gu bemahren.
- 104. Formerly the greatness and majesty of Rome used to live in the souls and minds of the citizens; but in the imperial epoch the impression of greatness was attained by the outward splendour and magnificence of the cities and of the capital itself.
 - 107. marmerne Bunter, 'wonderful works of art sculptured in marble.'
- 108. A captive crowd, as it were, of life-like (athment) statues was brought over from Greece.
- 110. anmuthiger Sauch means as much as ter Sauch ter Anmuth. The Greeks lent an air of peculiar grace to all their works of art.
- 114. Spene is a city of Upper Egypt on the E. bank of the Nile, below the First Cataract.—Of the obelisks Pliny (XXXVI. 14. 64) says that they were sacred to the Sun (Solis numini sacrati).
- 115. The emperor Augustus had several obelisks transported to Rome, and erected there. Some of these are still in existence, notably the one which had formerly stood in the Circus and was again put up by Pope Sixtus V. in the Piazza del Popolo, a. 1589; and another which Augustus had put up as a gnomon, and which was again erected by Pope Pius VI. on Monte Citorio, a. 1789. It is probably the latter to which the poet alludes here.
- 117. There is no one competent to explain the hieroglyphics on this obelisk with absolute certainty.
 - 118. meiß = verfteht.
 - 119. urweltlich, 'pristine.'
- 120. The obelisk is in itself a monument of the downfall of Empires, all of which it has survived, and of the nothingness (Michtel Michtigleit) of mankind.
 - 121. tie rasente Willfür, 'arbitrary power run mad.'
- 123. affeiftimmente Anechtichaft is a servile mind which assents to everything, be it ever so disgraceful.
- 125. The subject of the sentence is Mtare, and the verb tampen is somewhat unusually joined with the accus. The ordinary construction would be ven etwas tampen.—unpolic Damonen, 'destructive fiends,' are the emperors, many of whom were worshipped as gods even during their lifetime.
- 126. The construction of this line should be properly attended to. When murder came, it broke through the divinity that hedged in the emperor, and hurled him in a moment from glory to infamy.
- 127. The bloody pastimes to which the Romans were addicted are said to have whetted the dagger employed by their tyrants against themselves.

- 129. Amphitheatres, in which shows of gladiators and wild beasts were exhibited, were round buildings. Hence the participal adjective, unfreient.
- 130. In the theatres of the ancients the rows of seats were so arranged as to rise one above the other.—geimant, 'crowding together' up to the skies.
- 131 sq. For the awnings commonly used in the Roman theatres compare Lucr. IV. 77 sqq., which passage we will give in Mr Munro's translation:—'This is commonly done by yellow and red and dark-blue awnings, when they are spread over large theatres and flutter and wave as they stretch across their poles and crossbeams.'
- 133. Muttrunten is explained sanguine ebrius' by Grimm. The slaughter of gladiators and wild beasts in the arena is called tas Ergögen 'the delight' of the eyes of spectators gorged with blood.
 - 134. bejubelt, 'greeted with applause.'
- 135. Lions and other beasts were kept by the emperors in order to be always at hand for the great exhibitions in the circus. See Friedländer's Tarftellungen aus ter Sittengeschichte Rems, vol. 11. p. 256 sqq.
- 136. A slave was held in less estimation and valued at a lower price than wild beasts.
- 137. It is stated by the ancients themselves, that Africa was at length unable to furnish further supplies of wild beasts; see the collection of passages given by Friedländer, l. c. p. 255. Hence the expression ατζαβανῖτ.
- 138. The possession of elephants was a special privilege of the emperor: *Caesaris armentum*, as Juvenal says, XII. 106. See Friedländer, l. c. pp. 256 and 395.
- 139. The transitive construction of steben is somewhat unusual. We should either say etwas ersteben or um etwas steben.
- 140. effen will be readily understood by being contrasted with verrathen in the preceding line.—Elephants were first used in Italy by King Pyrrhus of Epirus in the war of the Tarentines against the Romans. Pliny, N. Hist. VIII. 6, says 'elephantos Italia primum vidit Pyrrhi regis bello et boves Lucas appellavit in Lucanis visos anno urbis CCCLXXII,' and he then proceeds to give interesting particulars as to the employment of these noble animals in the Roman circus.
- 141. The fate of the elephant might serve as an image (\mathfrak{BiR}) of the Roman people.
- 143. The plural tie Grabmale is less common than tie Grabmaler.— williabren is a stronger word than the common geherchen.—Winf is the dative.

- 144. In the glorious days of old war had been carried on for the sake of liberty and by the free will and decision of the citizens, but in the imperial period it had been degraded (entwirrigt) into a fight taken up in obedience to the command of the supreme lord of the world, the emperor. His soldiers were little more than gladiators; they were no longer the free citizens who knew what they fought for.
- 145. Soule ter Recter is an accurate translation of the Latin *luclus* gladiatorius, i. e. an establishment at which gladiators were trained for the public exhibitions.
- 147. Dh=ob auch, 'although.'—ausbieten means to offer for sale by public proclamation.—In 193 A.D. the practorian guards put up the empire for sale after the death of Pertinax, and a rich senator, Didius Salvius Julianus, was foolish enough to buy it of them. After reigning two months he was murdered by the soldiers when Severus was marching against the city (Dict. of Biogr.).
 - 148. verhantein, 'to sell by bargain.'
- 150. an ter Grenze ter Best, at the extreme limits of the (orbis terrarum) Roman empire.
- 152. sie takes up again the jene, v. 149, because the subject of this sentence had been obscured by the intervening clauses. It would have been less perspicuous to continue (jene)—mistraun jest.—νετιφαηςεπt =νετιθείε τίχεις, ίφαικεπt. In prose we should, perhaps, prefer the passive participle: είπ νετίφαηςτετ Ψαι, 'a rampart protected by sconces,' i.e. a fortified rampart.
- 153. The Parthians were the best horsemen among the enemies of the Roman empire in Asia. They had a practice to simulate flight and thus to break the ranks of their adversaries who rushed forward to pursue them. When they had succeeded so far, they would turn back and attack their enemies. When the Romans, however, fled from the Parthians, their flight was not feigned (nicht in critiqueter ducht).
- 155. The singular res outs is used in a collective sense; the jackal follows the traces of the horses' hoofs.
- 157. The strong and ferocious ltr (=wild bull) of the Hercynian forest is used as the type of the strong and warlike inhabitants of the North of Germany who now break forth against the Romans. Comp. Caesar, Bell. Gall. VI. 28: tertium est genus corum qui uri appellantur. hi sunt magnitudine paullo infra elephantos; specie et colore et figura tauri. magna vis eorum est et magna velocitas, neque homini neque ferae quam conspexerunt parcunt.—The Hercynia Silva was an extensive range of mountains in Germany, covered with forests, described by Caesar as nine days' journey in breadth, and

more than 60 days' journey in length. The name is still preserved in the modern Harz.

- 159. The pronoun er should be pronounced emphatically, and hence it is used long.—reißt fün, 'tears along.' The simile of the Ilr is still continued. The wild hordes of the invaders break through all obstacles and impediments.
- 161. tem Siege beginn = beginn (leicht) zu besiegen. The beasts exhibited in the circus had already through their captivity lost half their native ferocity.
- 162. Beifern is more than fertern or verlangen; it means to claim as a right, to demand imperatively.
- 163. The invasion of the Teutons took place at the latter end of the second century B.C.; they were utterly defeated by Marius in the battle of Aquae Sextiae, a.102 B.C.
- 165. Varus was defeated and killed by the Germans under the leadership of Arminius in the famous battle of the 'Teutoburger Wald,' A. D. 9. As he had experienced the valour of the German barbarians, his ghost is represented as hovering about the rearguard of the Roman army, pale with fear.
 - 167. tie himmlischen = tie Getter.
- 169. Attila marched with his army before the gates of Rome, but retreated without entering the city—moved, it is said, by the prayers and entreaties of the Roman bishop, Leo I., A.D. 453.—er würtigte nicht er hielt es für nicht ter Mübe werth, 'il ne daignait pas.'
- 170. Attila knew and appreciated German valour; hence he wanted the Germans to be his allies, while he was satisfied with imposing an annual tribute upon the Romans.
- 171. Carthage was then the capital of the Vandal kingdom in Africa. Genserich, the king of the Vandals, took Rome in 455 and his hordes plundered the city during a full fortnight.
- 172. Fortune is often represented standing upon a wheel which turns very rapidly.
- 173 sqq. The framework of the sentence is—maß Schrie...prepageit (hat 176),...jene geschicht's (179). This is, however, amplified by several additions.
- 173. tert, at Carthage. Scipio Africanus minor is said to have quoted the celebrated lines of Homer (1/. Z. 448), when beholding the burning ruins of Carthage, 146 B.C. Comp. Appian, Pun. c. 132: δ Σκηπίων Καρχηδόνα όρῶν τότε ἄρδην τελευτῶσαν εἰς πανωλεθρίαν ἐσχάτην λέγεται μὲν δακρῦσαι καὶ φανερὸς γενέσθαι κλαίων ὑπὲρ πολεμιων ἐπὶ πολὺ δ' ἔννους ἐφ' ἐαυτοῦ γενόμενός

τε καὶ συνιδών ὅτι καὶ πόλεις καὶ ἔθνη καὶ ἀρχὰς ἀπάσας δεῖ μεταβαλεῖν, ὥσπερ ἀνθρώπους, δαίμονα...(εἶπε)

έσσεται ήμαρ δταν ποτ' όλώλη Ίλιος Ιρή, καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐϋμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

Πολιβίου δ' αὐτὸν ἐρομένου σὲν παρρησία, καὶ γὰρ ῆν αὐτοῦ καὶ διδάσκαλος, ὅ, τι βούλοιτο ὁ λόγος, φασὶν οὐ φυλαξάμενον ὀνομάσαι τὴν πατρίδα σαφῶς. ὑπὲρ ἦς ἄρα εἰς τὰνθρώπεια ἀφορῶν ἐδεδίει. See also Polybius ed. L. Dindorf, vol. IV. p. 128 sq. The Homeric lines are thus translated by Voss—

Ginft wird fommen ber Tag, ba bie beilige Ilios binfinft, Briamos felbft und bas Bolf bes lamenfuntigen Konias.

Schlegel was obliged to render the second line as a pentameter, and it may be instructive to compare his version with Voss's.

- 175. auffolia = aufwarts trang, fid etheb.—Fresseden on the part of the victorious Romans, Wehruf on the part of the conquered inhabitants of the burning city.
 - 176. The 'heroic song' is the Iliad of Homer.
 - 179. faum = unr mit Müße ('vix ac ne vix quidem ').
- 180. Roma had formerly been the empress (Menarchin) of the world, regina rerum, as she is proudly styled in more than one inscription.
- 181. Roma is styled the playmate of Pallas (Minerva). Both were represented with similar accourtements.
- 183. tie=fie, tie.—gefantt, sc. hatte. Rome had formerly given her commands to the world by merely nodding with her crested helmet; and her commands were as imperative as those of Jove.
- 185. eine grausente Nacht 'a horrible night,' one full of fear (Grausen) and horror.
- 186. tie rerlassene Ruhe means the rest (or quiet) of a solitude, tie Aube ter Berlassenbeit.
 - 188. Icuis, the goddess of the Earth.
 - 190. verschwistert, united by the ties of relationship, akin.
- 191. Die heilige Straße, Sacra Via, one of the most frequented streets of ancient Rome, leading from the valley between the Caelian and Esquiline hills, past the Forum Romanum, to the Capitol.
- 194. The triumphator's car was drawn by white horses (someting Ross). The joyful shouts of the surrounding crowds may often have caused these horses to be shy (sometime).
- 195. tie geweißeten Ehren tes Siegs = spolia opima, the offerings which the triumphant general laid down on the altar of Juppiter Capitolinus.—Der Geführe Bewährung = vota soluta. Such vows were made on setting out for the campaign.

- 196. Golttad = gotrenes Dad. Compare the usual Bleirad.
- 197. trage belongs logically to sometime, but in a certain way it may also be connected with emant, with which it is joined grammatically. The slow and lazy ambling of the mule procures a slow livelihood for its driver.
- 199. From the Roman hill called 'Palatium' all 'palaces' have received their appellation.
 - 200. gelten = Geltung haben 'to be held in repute.'
- 202. Nero had built his famous 'aurea domus' on the Palatinus.

 —bethert=theridt.—tas Getüft is not a common word; it means 'arbitrary longing.'
- 205. über tem Baregemach, i.e. above the place which once contained the baths of the imperial palace.
- 207. The meeting of Aeneas with the Sibyl of Cumae and the oracles she gave him are described by Virgil in the sixth book of the Aeneid. Aeneas is, of course, the Darranier mentioned in the next line.
 - 208. sang = cecinit, in the sense of 'prophesied.'
- 209. weif es vergennt ist 'dum licet,' 'as long as you may.' weif is employed in its ancient temporal sense, corresponding to the English 'while.'
- 211. The conception of the circular course of years (\$τciέ(αιῆ) is essentially classical; compare Homer's περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν and Virgil's volventibus annis.
 - 212. Stant = Buftant, 'state, condition.'
- 213. Betabrum, originally a morass on the west slope of the Palatine, between the Vicus Tuscus and the Forum Boarium.
 - 216. Sang = Abhang. In prose we should say tee Aventinus.
- 217. Bau=Kerrerbau, 'make of the body.'—freetgleichtagent is a compound probably not found in any dictionary, but easily understood by those acquainted with its component parts.
- 218. gerpenitée Just means descendants of the cows of Geryon (once driven here by Hercules).
- 220. tad übente Reg is an expression perhaps more easily understood than translated. The Campus Martius was used by the Roman youths as the place for all mauly exercises, racing and riding on horseback. 'The training horse' should, therefore, be understood of the horse on which youths disport and train themselves for war.
- 221. We should understand, as if it were wie wenn tas Bolt feiner felbst frotten wellte.
- 222. enger Berfehr expresses the close and confined habitations of modern Rome as compared with the large area once covered by the ancient city.

- 224. The modern Romans have no independent claim to our notice, but merely as the present occupants of the soil on which the ancients lived. They are, therefore, 'beggars of the ancient time' just as they beg their sustenance of those who come now in contact with them (Bettler tes Tages suggested). Tag should, of course, be taken as a synonym of Occupant.
- 225. tranten means here 'to provide with water.' Agrippa built the great aqueduct which even now supplies Rome with water.—Than is poetically used instead of \mathfrak{Waffer} . So we have in Greek $\partial \rho \acute{o} \sigma \sigma i$ instead of $\ddot{v} \partial \omega \rho$.—The springs, which supply the aqueduct, are called jungfraulid on account of their purity and freshness.
 - 226. suftige Wege, i. e. high up in the air.
- 227. Suntiten (or Suntstern) is the dog-star (Sirius), predominant in August, the hottest part of the year.
- 228. scherften = wurten scherften.—Naß = Wasser.—umsumssen means to surround with a morass. We should, perhaps, properly expect im beschiften Zumpf 'in the reed-grown morass,' but the poet has preferred the less common and obvious expression.
- 229. Sint = wenn...fint. In the same manner we should explain the verbs in the two lines which succeed. The apodosis follows in v. 232, by way of imperative.—errenerte Tempel are the modern churches of Rome.
- 230. Sepulcral urns of ancient workmanship are sometimes used as altars in modern Italian churches. They are said to be surprised at the use to which they see themselves put.
 - 232. Ahnherrn = Borfabren.
- 234. Ivy (hedera) was sacred to Bacchus. It is styled gefellig 'social,' because it likes to cling to some other plant and does not, as a rule, grow by itself.
- 235. 68 ligt tic Arone 'it produces the erroneous semblance of a leafy top to the tree.' The tree itself is dead already, but being overgrown with ivy, it still presents the deceptive appearance of life.
- 237. gefällige Gaben are gifts which know how to please, pleasing talents.
 - 239. In prose we should say tie biltente Runft.
- 241. Some hollenifor Buttin refers to Greek art (Τέχνη) which had been transplanted to Rome.—Gebitte is a more select word than Bift, denoting a creation of art.
 - 242. Instead of wies we should prefer erwies in prose.
- 243. tichten (from Lat. dictare) does not merely mean 'to write verses,' but is also used, as J. Grimm (wört. 2, 1058) says, 'in etweiterter Beteutung etwas schaffen, ettenfen, aussinnen, anorenen.' The word is in the present pas-

sage used of the inspired creations of a great painter.—Marhael (Raffaele), the great Italian painter, was born at Urbino in 1483, and died at Rome in 1520.—lieum means 'in the spirit of a lover.' There is something exceedingly graceful and tender in all the creations of Raphael, and especially his female figures are endowed with a marvellous charm.—Michel Angelo Buonarotti (born at Chiusi in 1474, died in 1563) was great as sculptor, painter, and architect. His style is more grand and dignified than Raphael's, but lacks the grace and delicacy of his rival's touch.

- 244. This is an allusion to the great dome of St Peter's at Rome, built by Michel Angelo, who declared that he would raise the Pantheon in the air.
- 245. tie erheiternte Blüthe means the pleasing flower of art. Thus we have the phrase, tie Kunst sieht hier in hoher Blüthe.
 - 246. Wallipruch (orig. a sentence chosen by some one) 'motto, device.'
- 248. This is an allusion to an allegory preserved in an ancient painting thus described by Bachofen, Gräbersymbolik der Alten, p. 301: In freier Lantichaft fist, ten Ruden einem aus verschietenen Baulichfeiten beftebenten Behofte jugefehrt, auf machtigem Steinblod ein bartiger Alter, teffen Saltung ten Austrud ter Rube nach verrichteter Arbeit und hoben feierlichen Ernftes an fich tragt. Das Gewant, bas ten Ropf verhullt, fallt in weiten Salten über ten Ruden berab, unt lagt, intem es über tie Beine gusammengenommen wirt, tie Bruft, tie Arme unt beite Suffe unverhullt hervortreten. Die Rechte tes Alten halt ein langes Geil, bas ein in geringer Entfernung gelagerter Efel benagt. Die Linke ruht laffig auf tem Rnic. Friete liegt über ter gangen Geene. Es ift tie Rube tes Abents, tie Alles umfließt, ten Alten, bas Thier, bas Behofte. Tiefes Stillschweigen berricht. Die Lautlesigfeit tes Grabes scheint in tas Bild übertragen. According to Pausanias x. 29. 2, the earliest representation of Ocnos was by Polygnotus, in the λέσχη of the temple of Delphi, and Pliny N. II. XXXV. 11. 40, gives perhaps the most concise description in saying piger qui appellatur Oenus, spartum torquens quod asellus adrodit. See also Prop. v. 3. 21, with Mr Paley's note. The writer quoted by us, Bachofen, sums up the tendency of the representation of Ocnos in a few words, p. 370: was Denos turch Aconen hinturch webt, ift Alles bem Untergang verfallen.
 - 249. tie Beginne is a very rare plural, instead of tie Uranfange.
- 251. Observe the gen. of quality, unfantition 3uge, which would, however, in prose be replaced by mit and the dat.
- 253. Officer should be taken in the wider sense of feathered creatures, i.e. the birds from the flight of which auguries were derived.
- 254. Das Gein is more poetical than the common equivalent, tie Griffens.

- 255. Spatling = Spatgeberen. fich entlofen is a rare expression for fich guftofen.
- 256. Inthaifth originally of the river Lethe $(\Lambda \eta \theta \eta)$, from which the shades of the departed drank oblivion; in a wider sense it is used of all connected with death. Hence Inthaifthes Graus means 'the horror of death and destruction.'
- 257. mit gleichmuthigen Sinn is adequately rendered by the Horatian expression aequa mente. In the same way, the words ter Dinge Beschluß suggests the Latin rerum finem; in idiomatic German we should say tas Ende aller Dinge.
- 259. The Pyramid of Cestius is the sepulcral monument of the practor C. Cestius, at the Porta Ostiensis (S. Paolo), erected about 30 B. C. For the compound Dentryramite comp. Dentmal, Dentjaule, Dentjaule,
- 260. weil=währent.—Schatt' is rather harsh instead of Schatten.—With regard to the expression Graber, we should remember that the Protestant Cemetery is close to the Pyramid of Cestius. Keats and Shelley lie buried there.
- 262. The impressive and solemn silence of night sinks down upon the poet while he sits amid the graves, meditating upon the history of Rome.
- 265. It might also be unruhigen Treibens. 'The restless bustle' of the city is far away.
 - 267. Translate 'and with a shudder I began to doubt, whether.'
- 268. Shapes and ghosts leave no impression of their steps, no footprint.
- 270. The disappearance of the sun deprives us of light and the perception of shape and colour. The light is called beforeign 'soul-inspiring,' i. e. enlivening.
 - 271. The ordinary construction is Ginen an etwas mabnen.
- 273. The stars are mentioned here as the symbols and witnesses of another and higher life.
 - 274. We should connect zwischen tas leben unt tie Unfterblichkeit.
- 275. The epithet beilig as applied to night is classical, in Greek we meet with the expression $le\rho\hat{\alpha}$ $\nu i\hat{\xi}$.
- 276. Let strebente Geist 'the mind that endeavours to soar upward,' without contenting itself with this dull world of ours.
- 277. etle Gefahrtin is addressed to Madame de Staël, with whom Schlegel had travelled in Italy.
 - 278. The eyes are styled 'a divine pair of stars.'
 - 280. If inspiration can move to tears, sorrow and grief should be com-

forted by observing that tears may have another and higher cause than mere disappointment or frustrated hope.

- 281. The omission of ter at the head of the apodosis is anything but common.
- 282. unglänbiger hohn=tas höhnen eines Unglänbigen 'the sneers of an unbeliever.'—We generally spell Phantom in accordance with the Greek origin of the word.
 - 283. beim Guten tas Schene means 'beauty together with goodness.'
 - 287. The nouns Mittheiler and Mittheilerin are not at all common.
- 288. The lips are styled flegent 'victorious,' because their speaking carries conviction into the hearer's heart.
- 290. This pentameter may be understood as an allusion to the fate of Madame de Staël. She had been exiled from France and many of her dearest friends had met with persecution at the hands of Napoleon.
- 291. rein für bas Gange, 'solely for the sake of the community,' without selfish thoughts.
- 293. Streng' is the accusative of the noun (Strenge), not the adjective. The construction is to a certain extent absolute, as we should supply a verb like begent.—Imaginuithin with the dat, is poetical instead of gegenuter term.
- 295. An allusion to Madame de Staël's father, the famous financier Necker, who was twice minister of Louis XVI. and was at last undeservedly exiled.

XVI.

- 2. In trim gardens Nature may be said to be domesticated and patiently submissive to man's hand.
- 4. The Titans would not obey the gods, but defied them in the proud consciousness of their native strength. They were represented as the sons of Gaea, i. e. the Earth; comp. v. 6.
- 7. Oaks have not yet been submitted to the pruning and trimming of a gardener's hand; they are therefore said not to have been 'schooled' by man.
- 10. With their immense arms, i.e. their branches, the great oak trees seize on space.
- 11. euch (dative) may be rendered by translating as if it were sure fornige Grone.
 - 13. jeter ein Gett, each as free and proud of his strength as if he were a god.
 - 14. Ginen neiten is poetical instead of beneiten.
- 17. wirt' should be pronounced short, which is, however, against strict rules.

XVII.

The subject of this almost dithyrambic poem may be summed up in a few words. High longings, and quiet modest happiness. We long to soar up from this world into the high lofty ethereal regions, but in vain! our happiness must grow on mortal soil.

- 4. himmligher Trant is explained in the next line, 'breath of heaven.'
- 5. The repetition of the pronoun (mir) is highly emphatic.—Otem is poetical and biblical instead of Athem.—The child's breast is, as it were, just opening to the breath it drinks from the surrounding air; hence the epithet frament, which denotes a blossom just springing up.
- 9. For the adj. bejectent we may refer to XV. 270.—Die Röhren tes Rehens will scarcely bear a literal translation; we might say 'the channels of life.'
- 12. The plant is personified by the poet and therefore endowed with eyes. In the same way, the shrub is said to have arms, which it is 'bashful' in stretching out.
 - 15. We speak of suftwelle, 'wave of air.'
- 16. Properly it ought to be ein überläftiges Gemant. But the neuter suffix is often omitted in poetry and in rapid conversation.
- 19. Sie begehren zu tir, viz. zu femmen, which is easily supplied and commonly omitted.
- 22. The proud horse seems to rise from the ground and to lift itself into the air. The termination of this line is very emphatic, both on account of the alliteration and because it concludes with two monosyllables.
- 26. The brook does not run on in a straight line, but it meanders from one side to the other, and is only now and then discovered among the bushes.
- 28. Die ewige Halle tes Baters is immense space itself, which may well be styled the habitation of air.
- 29. Raumes is dependent on genug: 'satis spatii.' In prose we should, however, prefer the nom. Raum.—Receionet = vergezeionet, 'prescribed.'
- 31. mein should be pronounced with a stress, hence mein perz may properly form the conclusion of the line.
- 33. es mintt, 'it beckons,' the neuter being used of an indefinite power, to which the poet himself cannot give a fixed name.
- 35. ter felige anase, 'the blessed boy,' is Ganymede, whom the eagle of Jove carried up to the gods to dwell with them for ever.
 - 37. thericht, 'foolishly,' i.e. in foolish pursuits.
 - 42. Mecresfluth should be pronounced as a dactyl, though this is against

the strict rule.—freiere & buen denotes the free expanse of the sea; it is a Latinism = liberioris aquae campi, as Ovid has it in the beginning of the Metamorphoses.

- 44. Sief may here be taken either in its limited sense or in its wider application. See note on 1. 12.
- 45. The omission of es in the impersonal phrase es genugt ism is somewhat unusual, though not incorrect.—reigt uns, 'entices,' i.e. 'attracts us.'
- 47. Coftene Shiften: 'the golden shores' are the golden borders of the sky, all around illumined by the sun.
 - 48. tammernt is used in the general sense of 'undefined, vague.'
 - 49. blauliche Boge: the bluish wave of air.
 - 51. In prose we generally say befauftigen.

XVIII.

The isle of Capri is situated in the south of the gulf of Naples. It is about five miles long and two miles broad. Only in one place, in the north of the isle, is there a landing-place for small vessels. The Roman emperor *Tiberius* had built his final retreat on this rocky isle and lived there far away from human intercourse. At present *Capri* has about 4000 inhabitants, most of them fishermen, though some of them also cultivate olives and the vine.

- 1. Saft tu is a shortened conditional clause = wenn tu...gefehn haft.
- 2. ald Pilger, 'as a pilgrim,' i.e. a wanderer, or stranger, which is the original meaning of this word, being derived from the Latin peregrinus or French pèlerin.
 - 3. In prose we should perhaps prefer erspaten.
 - 5. empfahn is poetical and archaic instead of empfangen.
- 6. Salerno, a romantic town with the ancient castle of Robert Guiscard, once famous as the seat of a medical school, but now very much decayed. The gulf, on which the town is situated, takes its name from it.
 - 8. Observe the expressive alliteration in the words wegente Wiltniß.
- 9. For the conclusion of the line with two monosyllables comp. note on XVII. 22.
- 10. mag = fann (which is the original sense of megen, as seen in the compound rermegen).
- 11. Here again we may draw attention to the powerful alliteration in brauft ..beståntige Brantung.—beståntig = immermährent, 'never-ceasing.'
 - 12. Berwerf, an outlying fortification.
- 14. Formerly the Algerian pirates were very dangerous to the inhabitants of the Italian coasts. Compare the following line.

- 16. We should join gegen ten Stols und (tie) erfahrene Sectunft Englants. It is quite in conformity with poetical usage to disjoin the two nouns by interposing the genitive.
- 17. Der Napeleenire is Joachim Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, who was appointed king of Naples in 1800, lost his kingdom by Napoleon's overthrow and ventured his life in an expedition he undertook in order to regain his throne in 1815. He was shot by order of King Ferdinand of Naples.—Der Napeleonite would properly mean 'a scion of the race of Napoleon,' but from the explanation just given it appears that it is here used in a wider sense to designate a mere relation of the family.
 - 18. Parthenere = Naples; comp. note on XV. 1.
 - 21. Steigft bu berab = wenn bu herabsteigft.
- 21. The construction of the infinitive after gewahren is rather harsh, instead of tu gewahrft, taß (or wie) ein Telsstüdt ter Brantung Tres bietet.
- 23. It is in the manner of Platen to maintain the prefix before a verb in cases where it is generally separated; e.g. here we have es antennt fich instead of es seint fich an.
 - 25. In prose : vor tem fturmischen Untrang tee Meeres.
 - 26. ihr. Comp. note on XVI. 11.
 - 27. irgent umber = irgentwo in tem gangen Umfreis.
- 28. You can hardly say that these poor people are nourished by the land, for they derive their livelihood from the foaming waves.
 - 29. Wefilte are the arable fields and the pastures of the island.
- 32. The stony ground is called unwirthich, 'inhospitable,' because it hardly yields nourishment to the plants growing on it.
- 33. The compound Consummerment is not found in the dictionaries, but may be easily understood.
- 34. We should observe that the subject of the sentence is placed between the two datives introduced by ais.
 - 35. The occupation of each day is always the same.
 - 38. fruhe, 'at an early age.'
- 40. In German Despin is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. But Platen is sometimes rather arbitrary in details of this kind.—restent refers to that kind of dolphins commonly called 'tumblers,' Tammser.
- 41. It is an ancient tradition that *dolphins* are fond of musical sounds. Compare the legend of Arion, whose life is said to have been saved by a dolphin.
 - 42. The poet expresses himself very much in the manner of the pagan

writers, in saying cin Gett. But perhaps he was thinking of the Italian 'saints' who have succeeded to the place of classical 'gods.'

- 43. The sea is called @piegel res Deltalls, because its waves reflect the universe.
- 44. liften means 'to whisper softly.' Not even the slightest desire is said to have risen to the lips of these happy and contented people.—Observe the omission of but in the secondary clause.
 - 45. In prose : euch gur Beute, or um euere Beute gu merten.
 - 46. Offer in the sense of 'gourmand,' a delicate eater.
 - 47. verwantelt = umgewantelt (sc. haben).
- 49. The kingdom of Naples was a dependency of Spain from 1505 to 1713, then became Austrian, and was in 1735 transformed into an independent kingdom under a branch of the Spanish Bourbons, who held it until the French Revolution and then again from 1815 until 1860, when they were driven away by Garibaldi. The English (Britten) were, during the revolution, the protectors of King Ferdinand, who resided in the island of Sicily.
 - 50. Grengen ber Menschheit, 'the farthest boundary of human habitations.'
- 51. Das Getlüft is not a common word: we say ein zerfüßtetes Gestate. In Homer's Odyssey XIII. 361 Voss translates im Geslüft ter heiligen Grette (μυχῷ ἀντρου θεσπεσίοιο).
 - 52. In prose : eueres Befchlechtes.
- 53. Sits rer Sirene: comp. note on XV. I. In remote times, the island of Capri may originally have been joined to the mainland, from which it would appear to have been separated by volcanic agency.
- 54. The emperor Augustus exiled his daughter Julia to the island of Capri, on account of her amorous intrigues, and immoral life (juge Derbrechen). She spent there five years.

XIX.

Amalfi, a very prosperous and populous town in the middle ages, now a small town of 4200 inhabitants, is charmingly situated on the bay of Salerno.

- 4. We have here one of those absolute constructions so common in German, in which the verb is omitted. We might also say intem zu teu dußen tas Dicer liegt, etc.
- 5. Sich aufranten is less common and more poetical than sich hinaufranten. Grimm s. v. quotes the present line.
- 8. Salftuigrette is quoted from this line in Grimm's Dict. s. v. Salftuig, which is the spelling adopted in the dictionaries, but Platen's own spelling is the one adopted in our text. Lat. tophus calcareus.

- 9. tingepen 'decaying.' These images have ceased to be worshipped and are now going out of use.
- 12. beschwingen 'to lend wings' (Schwingen) to something .- bligaugig = mit bligenten Augen.
- 15. 'Giocare alla mora' is the designation of a game very popular in Italy, and thus described by Iagemann, Benn zwei Spieler mehr eter weniger dinger zu gleicher Zeit aufrichten, und in tem Augenblick, ta sie tieses thun, seter von ihnen eine Zahl aufgerichteter dinger anziht, tie er glaubt, auf beiten zu sein. The Latin equivalent appears to be micare, comp. Cic. Off. III. § 77 with Dr Holden's note. There is, of course, great quickness of eye wanted in order to judge of the number of singers rapidly opened by each of the two persons playing at this game. Hence the expression mit hurtigem Scharsblick.
- 16. einfact denotes the simple or primitive construction of the musical instruments.
 - 20. Tiefe is said emphatically instead of Chene or That.
 - 21. Brau'n = Augenbrauen.
 - 22. Nacht = Dunfel; his hair has the colour of night.
- 24. Time is the destroyer of all beauty; its swift course carries all away. The poet is reminded of this truth by the appearance of decaying grandeur and beauty so common in Italy.
 - 25. gewiß 'unavoidable.'
 - 26. ruftig 'hazy.'
 - 27. In prose : einer entlegenen Bucht.
- 28. The Doric columns of an antique building are called Diftwerf, a word here employed in the general sense of 'structure.' It commonly means 'imagery.'
 - 30. gefchaart = in Schaaren or ichaarweise.
 - 31. giftsamiges Unfraut = Unfraut mit giftigem Samen.
 - 32. abfallent = abwarte fallent.
- 33. sich selbst hinreichen 'self-contented,' as if the solitary majesty of the ancient temple of Neptune did not require any other companionship. The temple of Poseidon (or Neptune) is among the ruins of the ancient town of Paestum or Posidonia, situated about half an hour's walk from the seashore. Zeht ist tas lifer de und von schätlicher Lust turchtunstet, aber in ter Einsamfeit steht noch ein Stud Stattmauer, ragen griechische Tempel emper, die großartigsten antiten Bauten in ganz Italien: tes Neptun und ter June, im berischen Stil, tazu eine Basiliea. Diese Bauten haben einen Charafter von vereinigter Schönheit, Erhabenheit und Einsachheit, gegen ten tie etelsten Gebäute tes alten Rom fleinlich erscheinen. Daniel, Manual of Geography, p. 498.
 - 36. intes, i.e. while this temple defied the destructive influence of time

and tempest.—The city of Paestum is in the time of Augustus repeatedly mentioned on account of the beautiful roses grown in its neighbourhood. No spring (Rens) has since then been able to reproduce this beautiful rose in the same district.

- 38. The poet becomes aware of straying from his subject. He returns from the contemplation of decaying antiquity to the active life of the modern inhabitants of the same soil.
- 41. Majanielle (properly *Thomas Anielle*), a fisherman from the village of Atrani near Amalfi, placed himself at the head of an insurrection of the Neapolitans against the Spaniards, in 1647; he was, however, assassinated by his enemies a few days after the successful termination of the rebellion.
 - 42. Suara, the Roman personification of persuasion, the Greek Πειθώ.
 - 44. In the middle ages, Amalfi formed an independent republic.
- 46. It is difficult to decide which view is more charming, the sea-view or the inland scenery.
- 50. Lachen is generally used as an intransitive verb. But we may say Segen lachen, inasmuch as the smile of Nature is expressive of blessing. In this sense the compound zulachen is often used transitively: er lachte mir seinen છrun zu 'he laughingly saluted me.'
 - 51. gefällig = Wefallen erregenb.
 - 52. we = we and immer 'wherever.'
- 53. Sein 'existence.' The expression tas irrifche Sein is not admissible in prose; we should say meiner Griften; auf ter Grie.—ausleben 'to live to the end.'
- 54. In prose we should either prefer the compound Bellment nacht or eine vom Bellment ethellte Nacht.
 - 55. Beichrantung = Burudgezogenheit.
 - 57. Ertebenehner is merely a sonorous substitute for the prosaic Menfc.
 - 58. The usual genitive is tes Mortens.
- 59. The thought is 'where my voice is answered by others in the same language.'

XX.

The poet himself has the note Burano ift eine Fischerinsel, ein paar Miglien von Benetig entsernt. The young lasses are sitting together and making fishing nets for their brothers and lovers, and one of them who is waiting for her lover whiles away the time with talking of things that make up her little world of interest.—This is a genuine specimen of what the Greeks called εἰδύλλιον, i.e. 'a small picture'; an artistic photograph of homely life and manners.

 mir is the 'dativus ethicus,' expressing the interest the speaker takes in the fulfilment of her request.

- 5. In prose: breitet sich schon Abentgewölf aus. See our note on XVIII. 23.
- 7. chmais 'in times of old.'
- 8. prachtige Steine = Greifteine 'gems.'
- 9. tit betagteren Sifer 'the aged among the fishermen.' Formerly these lucky 'finds' were more frequent than nowadays.
- to. und = und zwar. The proper arrangement of words would be und was (= etwas) recht Kentliches.
- 11. Platen himself has the following note: Diese Berse beziehen sich, wie man leicht errathen wirt, auf bie flarte Phosphorescenz ber Lagune, bie an gewissen Sommerabenben außerortentlich ift, und bie angeführten Wirfungen bervorbringt.
 - 13. vergelbet is the past participle.
- 15. The 'piazza' of the village is more frequented (εςμφέτε) on a feast-day than on ordinary days, when the young men go out fishing.
- 16. Ctuat denotes here, as it often does, the best clothes worn only on special occasions.—mein Freunt is a delicate designation of her lover; comp. below v. 42.
 - 26. gang ohne Befchmerte = ohne bag es ihnen im Geringften fchwer murte.
- 27. bewantert 'well-versed' in tales and legends. This should not be mistaken for gewantert.
- 28, 29. We subjoin Platen's own note on this line. Olivole, burch eine Brude mit Benetig verbunten, liegt am öftlichsten Puntte ter Start unt ist ter Sig bes Patriarchats, tas in ber neuesten Zeit nach St. Marens versetzt worten. Der Raub ber venetianischen Brante fällt in's neunte Jahrhuntert: boch wurde bis zum Untergang ber Republik jährlich tas Test geseiert, tas jenen Borfall verherrlichen follte. Man nannte es la festa delle Marie.
 - 29. The girls were going to the wedding of one of their companions.
- 30. Mahilidah means here 'a wedding gift,' for the first part of the word we may compare the words Gemahl and ver-mahlen.
- 32. Unthat means 'a bad deed'—a very common sense of the prefix un (comp. Un-fraut 'an ill weed,' Un-menith 'a bad man,' etc.). We should also notice the emphatic expression Thater ter Unthat 'doer of evil deeds.'
- 37. Dogo (from the Lat. duce-m, acc. of dux) was the appellation given to the chief of the Venetian republic.
- 40. effiling 'honest': an epithet intended to express the truthfulness of the old man's account.
- 41. The young girl's lover is so strong and active that he too would be able to do deeds like those of the heroes of olden times.—Bormelt = 'men of yore.'
 - 44. falzige Wasserkanäle instead of Kanäle von salzigem Wasser.
- 45. verschlammt=turch Schlamm verborben.-Reben is here used in the sense of 'vineyards.'

- 46. Platen himself observes as follows: Der Dem von Torcello wart im Jahr 1008 gegrüntet. Ginen alten Bijdpofsstuhl, ter im Freien steht, nennt tas Bolt ten Stuhl tes Attila Attila spielt überhaupt noch immer eine Rolle in Benetig, unt tas stärfste unt gewöhnlichste Schimpswort taselbit, fiol d'un can, schreibt sich ohne Zweisel von ihm her. Denn tie meisten venetianischen Chroniten berichten uns, tas Attila ter Sohn eines Huntes gewesen. Diese Meinung beruht auf einer Sprachverwechslung, teren sich ter Boltsbaß blos bemächtigte, tenn in einigen Chroniten fintet man ten hunnischen Autofraten auch als Sohn eines Chans bezeichnet.
 - 48. The winged lion was the emblem of the republic of Venice.
- 49. ragt = emperragt, 'rises up.'-Nel tempo di S. Marco ift ter Austruck, teffen fich tas gemeine Bolt in Benetig betient, um tie Republik zu bezeichnen. (Platen).
- 51. beiming 'home-grown, home-made'; cin b. Sict is here the appellation of a popular song. In the following line, the first words of these songs are given.

XXI.

Taurumanian is the ancient *Taurumenium*, 'a city on the E. coast of Sicily, situated on the hill of Taurus, from which it derived its name, and founded B. C. 358 by Andromachus and peopled with the surviving inhabitants of Naxos' (*Class. Dict.*). The modern Taormina is a miserable place, chiefly memorable for the splendid ruins of the ancient theatre, on a cliff projecting into the sea, with a magnificent view.

- 1. verganglich 'easily dissolved, easily passing away.'-fcneeig=fcnee-
 - 3. In prose : fteil thurmt fich tie Ctatt auf.
- 5. verylithen means 'to pass away in a glow.' The distant coasts of Italy seem to melt away in the glowing sunshine.
- 6. fitulife is more classical (comp. Lat. Siculus) than the common ficilife.—Aue is here used as an equivalent of Orfilte; but originally it means a well-watered field.
- 7. felfenumfrattet 'shaded by rocks,' i. e. the rocks throw their shadow across the little bay.
- 8. fitig (orig. 'happy, blessed' from sala 'bliss,' comp. O. E. silly = 'happy') is the epithet given to deities in imitation of the Greek $\mu d\kappa \alpha \rho$, often used so by Homer.
- 9. erfreut, sc. baben. So again in the following line.—fich einer Cache erfreuen 'to enjoy something.'—Die Arnftallfluth is less usual than tie fruftallene Rluth.
- 10. The place of auth is rather unusual, we should expect ever auth.— There is a peculiar charm in listening to the ever-returning dashing of the

surging waves. The nymphs are either in the water or outside, lazily listening to the noise of the dashing waves.

- 11. Beither, from Bavaria in Germany.—The soil of Sicily may well be called gricopioner Beren, since it was in ancient times inhabited by Greeks.
- 12. The influence of a southern sky and a melodious language is supposed by the poet to soften the peculiar harshness of the German idiom. Hence the expression weithere Saute.
- 14. tu is addressed to the rentider Geong, which is said to have put forth fragrant blossoms as far back as six hundred years. This is an allusion to the first great period of German literature, in the twelfth century, when Walter von der Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach were chiefly reputed as lyric poets, though the latter is still better known as an epic poet.—The island of Sicily was at that time governed by the German family of Hohenstaufen, on whom Naples and Sicily had devolved by the marriage of Constance, the heiress of that kingdom, with Henry VI., the son of Frederick Barbarossa. Frederick II., the son of Constance, was born in Sicily.
- 16. Minneyeing (properly 'song of love,' from Minne, an ancient German word, denoting 'love') is the name specially given to the lyric poetry of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
- 17. There is a long interval between the first mediæval period and the great poets of the nineteenth century, but this interval has its parallel in the literature of ancient Greece, in which more than three centuries elapsed between Homer and Sappho, the great lyric poetess.
 - 18. fichn = entflobn.
- 19. Sappho was one of the leaders of the Aeolian school of lyric poetry. She was a native of Mytilene, or, as some said, of Eresos in Lesbos. Horace, Od. II. 13. 24, speaks of Aeoliae fides.
- 20. Probably an allusion to the struggles of the Greeks who were then trying to form themselves into a new state, after throwing off the yoke of the Turks.
- 21. Denen sie tann neufrästig entwachsen (= herauswachsen), 'from which they emerge with renewed strength.'
- 23. German poetry is said to be still drowsy and bashful, as if diffident of its strength.
 - 24. ftablen 'to steel '= strengthen, ftarfen.
- 27. Emale von Aleift was born March 3, 1715, and died Aug. 24, 1759, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in consequence of the wounds he had received in the battle of Kunersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759. One of his patriotic poems on the Prussian army will be found in the appendix to G. Freytag's Statt Trietrich?

tes Greßen edited in the Pitt Press Series.—Gettfried August Bürger, born Jan. 1, 1748, in the Harz, died at Göttingen on June 8, 1794, one of the greatest lyric poets of the eighteenth century, though a man of loose and irregular habits.—There are two poets of the name of Stelberg: the two brothers Christian and Friedrich Leopold. The former was born on Oct. 15, 1748, at Hamburg, and died at Windebye, near Eckernsörde, Jan. 18, 1821. He is chiefly known by his translations from the Greek. The second, who is probably alluded to here, was born Nov. 7, 1750, and died on Dec. 6, 1819, after having become a convert to the Roman Catholic church. He is more eminent as a lyric poet.

- 29. Frierrich Gettieb Kiepsted, born at Quedlinburg, July 2, 1724, died at Hamburg, March 14, 1803, the author of the great epic poem the Dissilias, and many lyric poems, chiefly hymns and odes.—Schiller and Goethe may, of course, be presumed to be generally known.
- 30. Frierrid Müdert, one of the most eminent German poets of the present century, was born on May 16, 1788, at Schweinfurt, died on his estate near Coburg, Jan. 31, 1866.—Schann Lutwig Uhlant, one of the most popular poets of Germany, was born at Tübingen, April 26, 1787, and died there Nov. 13, 1862.
 - 31. berächtig 'thoughtful' (Manner, welche tie Cache bebacht haben).
- 32. Intifiting Mefic may be easily understood of the laurel used as the ornament of a poet's head. Comp. v. 40.
- 33. The appellation cin wen Octangen unfluthetes Cilant is highly poetical; just as the watery waves of the sea surround Sicily, it may also be said to have once been surrounded with floating waves of harmony.
- 34. Criciannus, born in the island of Cos, about 540 B.C., was carried to Megara in Sicily in his infancy, and spent the latter part of his life at Syracuse at the court of Hiero. He died at the age of 90 (450) or 97 (443). He was not a lyric poet, as one might be inclined to infer from the present passage, but a writer of comedy or rather comic scenes.
- 35. Steficherus of Himera in Sicily, a celebrated poet, is said to have been born B. C. 632, to have flourished about 608, and to have died in 552, at the age of 80. Stesichorus was one of the nine chiefs of lyric poetry recognized by the ancients (Class. Dict.).—Simenires of Ceos, one of the most celebrated lyric poets of Greece, was invited to Syracuse by Hiero, at whose court he lived till his death, in 467. The chief characteristics of his poetry were sweetness and elaborate finish, combined with true poetic conception and perfect power of expression.
- 36. Styrus, the lyric poet, was a native of Rhegium—just opposite the island of Sicily, on the Straits of Messana. The legend of the marvellous

detection of his murderers is well known and has been made the subject of a very popular ballad by Schiller.—Mefapulas, the celebrated tragic poet, born at Eleusis B.C. 525, left Athens for Sicily after he had been defeated in a tragic contest by his younger rival Sophocles; he died at Gela in 456, in the 69th year of his age.—It is well-known that the ancients used to deposit the ashes of their dead in urns or sepulcral vases.

- 37. Pintar, the greatest lyric poet of Greece, was born at Cynoscephalae, a village in the territory of Thebes, about B.C. 522. It is not, however, absolutely certain that Pindar visited Sicily, though more than one of his hymns turn on Sicilian affairs.
- 38. Theocritus, the celebrated bucolic poet, was a native of Syracuse and lived there in the reign of Hiero II. His fame rests on his faithful representations of nature and of country life.
 - 40. The termination of the pentameter (bemilligetest) is rather awkward.
- 41 sq. The poet means to say that, though aspiring after poetic laurels, he does not desire them for himself alone, but wishes to honour his country by adding new poetic treasures to her literature.

XXII.

This is a genuine εἰδύλλιον—a small picture of a scene of natural beauty.

- 2. Observe the faulty trochee enne in the first foot of this line.—In prose we should say: man fann fie nicht schoner masen.
- 4. No neighbouring tree comes so near this beech as to touch its branches,
- 5. Tas Gezweig is the collective of ter Zweig, just as tas Gebirg is of ter Berg.
- 6. fiii 'quietly'; the delight derived from the contemplation of the green grassplot is of a quiet kind, since the eye is not distracted by a great variety of colours.
- 7. gleich 'equally,' i.e. to an equal distance.—umzirten is rare instead of umzirtein, i.e. to surround in a circle.
 - 8. funftlos, unassisted by art.
- 10. At some distance from the beech, high trees begin again to rise and prevent the blue sky being seen through their branches.
- 13. The poet lost in admiration of the new creations called forth by summer, strayed into the thicket and discovered this splendid tree.
- 15. The protecting deity of the wood is said to have listened to the footsteps of the poet and to have led him to this secluded spot.
- 17. The 'hour of noon' is called 'high,' because at that time the sun stands high above our heads.

- 18. The omission of the verb war is very effective in this place.—The bird had hid itself in the leaves and had ceased its singing.
- 19. The 'delicate carpet' is the grassplot. The poet expresses himself, as if he were afraid of spoiling the beauty of this natural carpet.
- 25. According to the belief of the ancients, the tranquil silence of noon was sacred to Pan, who was then said to hold his siesta. The expression tamenifor €title may, perhaps, be understood with reference to this silence sacred to a δαίμων.
- 26. innerer @inn 'inner sense' is suggestive of the whole feeling and thinking within a human breast and mind.
- 28. etwas tenten means to have one's thought completely taken up with a certain subject.

XXIII.

An idyl almost epigrammatic in its brief and distinct description of a Greek monastery in ruins. It may be observed that the poet spent a considerable number of years in Greece.

- 4. nimmer would seem here to retain its original sense of nie mehr.— Ewige Campe denotes the sacred lamp always kept burning in the chancel of a Greek church.
 - 5. We say both ter Quell and tie Quelle.

XXIV.

After his exile from Athens, Themistocles went to Asia and was graciously received by the Persian king, to whom he offered his services. He died before he was compelled to serve against his own country. His ashes are said to have been secretly conveyed to Attica and to have been deposited not far from the frontier.

- 1. Das Gewege or Geweg is the collective of tie Wege; see note on XXII. 5.
- 4. It was customary to pour wine on the ashes of the departed as an offering to the Manes.
- 7. Dentificintes is a word probably coined by our poet; 'without a monument.'—Spatreth, the last glow of the setting sun.
- 8. Mai=Denimai.—Themistocles obtained the victory of Salamis over the Persians, 480 B.C.

XXV.

١.

1. 'If you have rid yourself of egotism or selfish feelings, you may safely follow the prompting of your soul. Then you need not be disturbed in your decisions by the doubting criticism of outsiders.'

- 3. Sang = Abhang. Die Unichust should, of course, be taken in the sense of ter Unichustige.
 - 4. An allusion to the history of Daniel in the lions' den.
- 5. Even adversity furnishes the innocent with some 'sweet uses' and lifts them up to higher honour.
- 9. Alexander of Macedon is styled 'the powerful darling of Fortune,' on account of the great power heaped upon him by Fortune.
- 10. Alexander became so much intoxicated with his excessive fortune that he imagined himself to be a god, and forgot his human origin. He gave out that he was the son of Jupiter Ammon and commanded his subjects to adore him like a god.

2.

- 1. Lehre = Belehrung ; a precept which comes from outside.
- 3. unt wat' es = wenn es auch ... mare. es frommt mir, 'it benefits me ' = es gereicht mir jum Frommen.
- 4. In order to profit by the lessons of another, you must have something in your own soul to respond to it.
- 5. 'Miracles cannot be understood with the intellect, you must experience them in your own person.'
- 6. Dann denotes an unfounded opinion. All faith is merely imaginary, as long as the power of faith has not been operative within our very soul.
- '7. tir=3u tir. Real faith should be like a divine inspiration, come down to us from above.
- 8. ein lebentiger Hauch 'like a breath of life.'—In prose: tie Macht tich zu vermanteln.

XXVI.

Shakespeare was not only one of the profoundest investigators of the human heart, but he was also one of the most devout worshippers of divine Providence as manifested in the varying fate of men. All the great works of Shakespeare may be said to be an illustration of some eternal law of morality.

4. tie Dinge, 'the world,' rerum naturam.

XXVII.

1. In prose: menn tu Menschen lieben willst. The poet has chosen to place Menschen at the beginning of the sentence in order to enforce the antithesis to Gett. The sense is 'Men are loved by knowing them, God is known by loving him.'

XXVIII.

- 2. In prose : in jeglichem 3weig.
- 3. tein innerstes leben 'the very core of your life.'
- 4. gezeitigt 'quite ripe, matured.'

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE AUTHORS OF THE POEMS CONTAINED IN THE PRESENT VOLUME.

GEIBEL (Emmanuel), was born at Lübeck, Oct. 18, 1815, lived at Athens, 1838—40, and after his return to Germany, at various places, especially Munich; he now lives again in his native town.

GOETHE (Wolfgang), born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 28, 1749, went to Leipzig in 1765, at Frankfort again in 1768, at Strassburg in 1770, publishes Götz von Berlichingen 1772, Werther's Leiden 1773 and 1774; on Nov. 3, 1775 he arrives at Weimar, where he remained until his death, March 22, 1832. (See his 'Life' by G. H. Lewes.)

HOELDERLIN (Johann Christoph Friedrich), born at Lauffen, in the kingdom of Württemberg, March 29, 1770, died at Tübingen, June 7, 1843.

MOERIKE (Eduard), born Sept. 8, 1804, lived at Stuttgart, and died

June 4, 1875.

PLATEN (August, Graf von P.-Hallermünde), born at Ansbach, Oct. 24, 1796, died at Syracuse, Dec. 5, 1835.

SCHILLER (Friedrich), born at Marbach, Nov. 10, 1759, died at Weimar, May 0, 1805. (See his 'Life' by Carlyle.)

Schlegel (August Wilhelm), born at Hanover, Sept. 8, 1767, travelled in Italy, France, Germany, and Sweden, with Madame de Staël, 1805, was appointed professor of literature at the University of Bonn, in 1818, and died there May 12, 1845.

Voss (Johann Heinrich), born at Sommerdorf in Mecklenburg, Feb. 20, 1751, studied at Göttingen 1772—75, lived at Wandsbeck near Hamburg till 1778, was 'rector' of a college at Otterndorf till 1782, and then at Eutin till 1802, lived then at Jena and Heidelberg, at which place he died March 29, 1826.

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